LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

# The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,066 New Series.

BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1887.

## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

**STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.**

**PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.**

| Vessel. | Tons. | H. P. | Captain | TUESDAY. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *L PARRAMATTA | 4579 | 900 | R. G. Murray | 9th Aug. |
| M SIAM | 3341 | 500 | W. D. Worcester | 16th " |
| *L CARTHAGE | 5013 | 1000 | G. N. Hector | 23rd " |
| —SURAT | 3142 | 550 | I. L. Parfitt | 30th " |
| *L MASSILIA | 4908 | 1000 | S. D. Shallard | 6th Sept. |
| M ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | W. A. Wheler | 13th " |
| | | | | FRIDAY. |
| *L VALETTA | 4911 | 1090 | L. Orman | 23rd Sept. |
| —NIZAM | 2726 | 500 | R. Haselwood | 30th " |

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.**

| Vessel. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | On or about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| BRINDISI | 3542 | 550 | E Ashdown | 5th August. |
| BOKHARA | 2944 | 500 | C. R. Edwards | 19th " |
| HYDASPES | 2984 | 500 | G. Scrivener | 2nd Sept. |

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, July 23, 1887.

### NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 520, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

| Steamer. | Tons. | H.P. | Bombay, | Genoa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MANILLA | 5,000 | 800 | 1st Aug. | 20 Sept. |
| R. RUBATTINO. | 5,000 | 800 | 20th Aug. | 10th Oct. |
| D. BALDUINO | 5,000 | 800 | 10th Sept. | 1st Nov. |

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.**

| Steamer. | Tons. | To sail |
|---|---|---|
| BISAGNO | 4,000 | 12th August. |

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July [illegible]

### AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

**BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.**

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ORION | G. Mattiazzi | 3,500 | 550 | 10th August. |
| ELEKTRA | P. Mersa | 4,200 | 600 | 7th Sept. |
| IMPERATOR (new) | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 650 | 7th Oct. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

**RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.**

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 120 |

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

**THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.**

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

**STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.**

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H. P. | To sail. 1887. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR. | C. Bechtinger | 4,600 | 650 | 14th Aug. |

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, July 23, 1887.

**THE CITY LINE** s. s. CITY of CANTERBURY has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock. CONSIGNEES of Cargo are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignatures and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at Consignees' risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the Consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the landing shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of Goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the Sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain Clark will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd August, 1887.

### JAS. McCABE'S GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

M[illegible]CKS AND Co., Limited,

POONA,
East Street.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road.

### HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
*With coloured and other illustrations.*
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
*BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE, BOMBAY

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart-row.

## SHIPPING.

### THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, 5th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on MONDAY, 8th August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 10th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 4, 1887. Agents.

### STEAM. CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

| STEAMER. | Tons. | Date of leaving Calcutta. |
|---|---|---|
| BHUNDARA | 2880 | On or about 3rd September, 1887. |

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
July 11, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

### COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

*Cook's Traveller's Gazette,* yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### WIDE-MOUTH DRYING BOTTLES.

FOR preserving Articles from damp during the Rainy Season.

They afford the means of keeping Cigars, Cheroots, Tobacco, &c., in perfectly good condition.

| Size | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 10 | litres. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. | 2-8, | 3-8, | 4-8, | 5-4, | 10-0 | each. |

The above prices include filling with Lime ready for use.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

### THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT IS SOLUBLE CRESOL. (CALVERT'S.)

THIS Fluid is a concentrated product of uniform strength, it mixes readily with water in any proportion, and when diluted will be found effective in destroying the lower forms of insect and vegetable life and in preventing or arresting putrefactive change.

USES.

As a Purifier of the Atmosphere,
As a Deodorizer Antiseptic and Disinfectant,
As a Destroyer of Mange or Vermin in Dogs,
As an Insecticide to clear Ants and other Insects from Rooms
As an Effective Preservative Agent against Mites in Hides and Skins.

Bottles ½ Pt. 6 as., Pt., 12 as., Qt. Rs. 1-2.
1 gal. tins Rs. 4-4, 5 gal. drums Rs. 20.
Special Quotations to large Buyers.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### FOODS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

| | | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARROWROOT, Bermuda | 1 lb. tin | 1 | 12 |
| " Speed's, East Indian | 1 lb. " | 0 | 13 |
| BARLEY, Robinson's Patent | 1 lb. " | 0 | 10 |
| " Fine Pearl | 2 lb. " | 0 | 9 |
| BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD | | 1 | 4 |
| BRAND'S ESSENCE OF BEEF, 2 oz. tins 1-4; ½lb. tins | | 2 | 4 |
| Do. do. MUTTON | ½lb tins | 2 | 8 |
| Do. do. CHICKEN | " | 3 | 4 |
| Do. CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA | " | 1 | 8 |
| Do. do. MUTTON BROTH | " | 2 | 4 |
| Do. do. CHICKEN BROTH | " | 3 | 8 |
| CORN FLOUR in Pkts. 8 as.; in 1 lb. tin | | 0 | 10 |
| GROATS, Robinson's Patent | 1 lb. tin | 0 | 10 |
| GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts. | per oz. | 0 | 4 |
| HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD | | 0 | 11 |
| ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut | per doz. | 0 | 15 |
| LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD Savory | | 0 | 10 |
| " " " and Moore's | per doz. | 6 | 12 |
| MACCARONI, Finest Genoa | 2 lb. tin | 1 | 8 |
| MELLIN'S FOOD per bot. 15 as. and | | 1 | 10 |
| NESTLE'S MILK FOOD | | 1 | 2 |
| OATMEAL, Best Scotch | 2 lb. tin | 0 | 10 |
| REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin | | 2 | 6 |
| ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS | per tin | 2 | 4 |
| " RUSKS | per tin | 2 | 0 |
| SAGO, Finest Pearl. | 2 lb. tin | 0 | 8 |
| SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand" | per tin | 0 | 7 |
| " " " | per doz. | 5 | 0 |
| TAPIOCA, Best clean white | 2 lb. tin | 0 | 10 |
| VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa | 2 lb. tin | 1 | 8 |

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

### NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a remmittance.

## CLARETS

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ST. JULIEN MEDOC—This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored" | 10 | 12 | 6 | 0 |
| BORDEAUX—A favourite Wine from the district of Bordeaux | 10 | 12 | 6 | 0 |

Of these two Clarets, St. Julien Medoc and Bordeaux, we have sold during the past three years 11,500 dozen, equal to an annual consumption of upwards of 3,800 dozen. This fact is sufficient evidence of their popularity.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PETIT MEDOC—Possesses good body with pleasing flavour | 13 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| SUPERIOR MEDOC—Full-bodied, of high character and flavour | 17 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| CHATEAU LAGRANGE—Soft, delicate, full, and fine flavour | 22 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| CHATEAU LA ROSE—Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet | 27 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| CHATEAU MARGAUX—Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet | 34 | 0 | 18 | 0 |

**TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,**
**BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.**

## PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

**SOUNDY AND Co., LD.**
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

## IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

NOVELTIES IN DRESS MATERIALS AND MILLINERY.

STRIPED AND CHECKED PLUSHES,
BROCHE VELVETS,
STRIPED GRENADINES,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS, &c.

LACE COSTUMES IN THE LATEST STYLE
from Rs. 20 and upwards.

A charming variety in washing materials
ZEPHYRS, FRENCH FIGURED SATEENS, LAWNS, etc,
in all the newest shades.

BEADED LACES, GAUZES, NETS, GAUZE RIBBONS, &c.,
for MILLINERY purposes.

A Choice Assortment for the Present Season.

Apollo Street,
Bombay.

SOUTHWELL AND AUSTIN,
Dress-makers and Milliners.

East Street,
Poona.

## DISPENSING

AT ARMY AND NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE STORES' RATES, under the direction of a WEST END CHEMIST.

WE draw your special attention to our Dispensing Department, under the personal supervision of a thoroughly qualified English Chemist of many years' experience in the best London and Provincial Houses, and guarantee Accuracy, Purity and Despatch in Medicine.

**COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,**
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

## FOOTBALL & POLO KIT.

**THORPE AND CO.**

### JERSEYS—LONG SLEEVES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Best Lamb's Wool, 2 Inch Stripes— | | | |
| Black and Royal Blue | 5 | 8 | each. |
| Black and Amber | | | |
| Black and Scarlet. | | | |
| Navy Blue | | | |
| White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes | 6 | 8 | " |
| Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating— | | | |
| Amber and Black | 11 | 8 | " |
| Navy and Scarlet | | | |
| Scarlet, Orange and Black | | | |
| Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose | 3 | 12 | pair |
| Navy Blue Ribbed, all Wool Hose | 3 | 12 | " |
| White Cashmere Mufflers | 3 | 8 | each |
| Honeycomb | 2 | 12 | " |
| Black and Amber Silk Squares | 7 | 8 | " |
| Silk Squares, Club Colours | 7 | 8 | " |
| Elastic Web Belts, all Colours | 2 | 8 | " |
| Black and Amber Ties | 1 | 12 | " |
| White Saxony Flannel Shirt, Well Shrunk | 8 | 8 | " |
| White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, Well Shrunk | 8 | 8 | " |
| Cream Spun Silk Shirt | 12 | 8 | " |
| White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk | 30 | 0 | " |
| White Serge Cricketing Suits, Thoroughly Shrunk | 30 | 0 | " |

**THORPE & Co.,**
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

## MARCKS' "CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap......3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ......5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

**MARCKS & CO., LD.,**

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

## NOTICE.

### COL. HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWES' TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS can only be obtained from them.

(Sd.) KING, KING & CO.,
Agents for Col. A. D. HAWES, Comt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

MORTON MAJU & CO. consider it needless to say anything beyond recommending these celebrated and unrivalled Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

### IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

**MORTON, MAJU & CO**
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

**VISITORS TO POONA.**

**PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,**
Can supply any Requisite
and will be glad to give
any Information wanted.

## MONSOON RATES,

FROM RS. 100 TO RS. 200 PER MONTH.

APPLY TO

## GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

### GYMKHANA BOUQUET.

A DELICATE ESSENCE, Extracted from the Sweetest Scented Flowers of the East, Æsthetically Blended.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

### NEW MOWN HAY.

THE familiar Scents wafted from England's fields, caught, concentrated and bottled, expressly for the handkerchief.

Per bottle Rs. 2. Per box of 2 bottles Rs. 3-8.

KEMP & CO., Ld.

### KEMP & CO., LIMITED.

DRUGS.
PATENT MEDICINES.
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
PHYSICAL APPARATUS.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.
ANALYTICAL APPARATUS.
MICROSCOPIC APPARATUS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.
MEDICAL REQUISITES.
DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.
TOILET REQUISITES.
AERATED WATERS.
WINES AND SPIRITS.
SUNDRIES.

KEMP AND CO., LIMITED.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

### H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of he Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the AGENCY of the CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hongkong is WITHDRAWN from THIS CITY from this 4th day of August 1887.

E. D. SASSOON.

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NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby informed that Mr. H. W. ROSE'S CONNECTION with the firm Rose and Co., Tailors and Outfitters, Secunderabad, Deccan, has CEASED from THIS DAY.

G. W. LEACH,
Pleader.

27th July, 1887.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP formerly existing between H. W. ROSE and C. A. BATTENBURGH (trading under the name of ROSE & Co.) CEASES from this date.

The Undersigned will give due Notice of the Opening of the Head Firm of H. W. Rose & Co.

H. W. ROSE,
Late Partner of Rose & Co.

July 27, 1887.

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SOUNDY AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m., to confirm the Resolutions passed at the Meeting held this day, altering Clauses 29, 61, and 101 of the Articles of Association.

By Order of the Board,
A. F. SOUNDY,
Secretary and Manager,

August 3rd, 1887.

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NOTICE FOR TENDERS.

THE AURANGABAD MILLS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS will be received for the Supply of MILL MACHINERY, ENGINES and BOILERS for the above Company at their Office in Aurangabad up to the end of this month.

Printed Copies of Lists of Machinery required, with full particulars, can be obtained on application by letter from the Agents, Secretaries and Treasurers, Aurangabad.

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THE BOMBAY AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPIC SOCIETY.

AS VARIOUS QUESTIONS have been asked upon Rule VI., the Committee, to make the matter clear to intending Exhibitors, have passed the following Rule in lieu of Rule VI. "No professional assistance is allowed to retouch or improve in any way the negative which must be the sole work of the Exhibitor. The printing, toning, mounting and furnishing of the print Exhibited, for which professional assistance is allowed, will be presumed to be the work of a professional, unless any of such work is declared to be his own by the Exhibitor.

By order of the Committee,
G. GRANT CRAIG,
Hon. Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd August 1887.

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THE BHOWNUGGUR COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 15th day of September 1887 to send their names and addresses and the particulars of their debts or claims and the names and addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to RALPH HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., of Messrs R. Hyde Cheetham & Co., of No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, one of the Liquidators of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Ralph Hyde Cheetham or any other Liquidator of the said Company, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are paid.—Dated this day of 1887.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH AND OWEN.
Solicitors to the Liquidators of the abovenamed Company.

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GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

---

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

---

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

---

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

---

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(Gramme and Iablochkoff Patents)
AUSTRALASIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT POWER AND STORAGE COMPANY, Ld.
(Edison and Swan's Patents)
SPIECKER AND CO. ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., Ld.

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

---

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

---

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &c., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALERS REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

---

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.
Special price to introduce it largely.

| | |
|---|---|
| QUARTS | Rs. 4-8 per doz. |
| PINTS | " 2-12 " |

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

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MACHINE CUT TOBACCOS.

SMOKERS
Who are in search of a really
GOOD TOBACCO
AT A
MODERATE PRICE
will be glad to have their
ATTENTION
drawn to the following
CHOICE BRANDS,
PREPARED BY
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY,
whose name is a sufficient
GUARANTEE
FOR THE
GENUINE CHARACTER,
AND
HIGH QUALITY
of the following
SPECIALITIES.

| | | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Golden Block Mixture | per 1 lb. tin | 3 | 4 |
| Do. do. | " ½ " | 1 | 12 |
| Golden Leaf Birds' Eye | " ¼ " | 0 | 14 |
| Golden Shag | " ½ " | 1 | 12 |
| Latakia | " ½ " | 1 | 12 |

Warranted fresh and pure.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

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## SALES BY AUCTION.

COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
18, FORBES STREET.

LEATHES, and Co. have been favored with instructions to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY, at 2 p.m., a quantity of household furniture. The property is now on view at Messrs. PEARSE and Co.'s old premises in Apollo Street.

LEATHES & Co.

Bombay, August 4, 1887.

## NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

---

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

| | |
|---|---|
| Price for No. 1 | Rs. 29 nett per 1,000. |
| Do. " " 2 | " 27 " " " |
| Do. " " 3 | " 26 " " " |

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

---

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

---

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.

The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

---

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

VARIOUS KINDS of FANCY MARBLE CLOCKS, having full Calendar showing Days of the Week and Month and Moon, striking Hours and Half-hours on Gong, without Pendulum. "Negretti and Zambras" best Brazilian Pebble Spectacles and Eyeglasses. Different kinds of Gold and Silver Charms, &c. &c.

Practical and Experienced Repairer of Watches, Clocks and Musical Boxes.

Charges Moderate.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
Opposite Cash Bazaar

---

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse done.

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PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY
A LECTURE READ BY
PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(in pamphlet form)
Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.
Annas 2. Post free.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT
Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

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DIAMOND DYES.
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DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING!

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds. Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
58, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C.

Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by
TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,
Bombay Poona and Byculla.

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## BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ... £800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

---

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ... £500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months ... 5 per cent. per annum.
" " 6 " ... 4 per cent. "

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining [illegible] moderate cost.

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

---

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

| | Per 1 doz. quarts. | Per doz. pints. |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMPAGNE | | |
| Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or | Rs. 55 0 | Rs. 58 0 |
| Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry | " 52 0 | " 54 0 |
| Heidsick's Dry Monopole | " 58 0 | " 60 0 |
| From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE. | | |
| Goldlack, extra | Rs. 0 0 | " 47 0 |
| STILL HOCKS. | | |
| From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES | | |
| Laubenheimer | Rs. 15 0 | Rs. 18 0 |
| Deidesheimer | " 16 0 | " 19 0 |
| Geisenheimer | " 17 0 | |
| Liebfrauenmilch | " 21 0 | " 24 0 |
| Steinwein | " 21 0 | |
| Hochheimer Berg | " 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Rudesheimer | " 25 0 | " 28 0 |
| Marcobrunner | " 28 0 | " 31 0 |
| FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Sauterne | Rs. 20 0 | ... |
| PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO. | | |
| Good Old Red Port | Rs. 19 0 | ... |
| Fine " | " 22 0 | — |
| Very fine " | " 27 0 | — |
| Most particular Preserved Old Red Port | " 38 0 | ... |
| CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX. | | |
| Chateau de Franda | Rs. 13 0 | Rs. 15 0 |
| St. Julien Medoc | " 14 0 | — |
| Les Canons | " 16 0 | 18 0 |
| Chateau Grand Lebrun | " 18 0 | — |
| Chateau Leoville | " 19 0 | — |
| Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe | " 21 0 | — |
| Chateau Lafitte | " 23 0 | — |
| Chateau Mauvesin | " 27 0 | — |
| From MUNZER & FILS. | | |
| Haut Canon | Rs. 15 0 | .. |
| Margaux Medoc | " 17 0 | .. |
| Chateau Larose | " 28 0 | .. |
| From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Listrac Medoc | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 2 0 |
| Cru de Barreyre | " 16 0 | ... |
| From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN. | | |
| Hungarian Claret | Rs. 17 0 | .. |
| Chateau Roemer | " 16 0 | .. |
| From FRANZ SCARVASY. | | |
| Carlowitzer | Rs. 12 0 | " 14 0 |
| From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX. | | |
| St. Julien, Star Label | Rs. 12 0 | Rs. 14 0 |
| " Red Bar | " 12 0 | " 14 0 |
| Chateau Larose | " 20 0 | " 22 0 |
| BRANDY. | | |
| F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy | Rs. 21 0 | |
| Cognac, Fine Champagne { Munzer-Red Bars fils. } | " 25 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules | " 27 0 | |
| Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules | " 30 0 | |
| Vieux Cognac fine Champagne | " 35 0 | |
| Charles Lervoire very old Brandy*** | " 57 0 | |
| BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC. | | |
| Volnay | Rs. 21 0 | |
| Chambertin | " 28 0 | |
| WHISKY. | | |
| Thistle Blend Whisky *** | Rs. 25 0 | |
| " " * | " 23 0 | |
| Ben Cruachan's Blend * | " 21 0 | |
| BEER. | Per doz. qts | Per doz. pts. |
| Bavarian Export Beer | Rs. 6 0 | Rs. 3 8 |
| Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles | " 5 4 | " ... |
| Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer | " 6 0 | " 4 0 |
| Marburg's Pilsener Beer | " 5 4 | " 3 4 |
| Grimm's " | " 5 0 | — |
| ITALIAN WINES. | | |
| Vino Barola | Rs. 16 0 | .. |
| Vino Barbera | " 15 0 | .. |
| Vino Grignolino | " 15 0 | .. |
| SUNDRIES. | | |
| Italian Vermouth (Torino) | Rs. 16 0 | — |
| " " Finest | " 18 0 | — |
| Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles | " 40 0 | — |
| Finest Kummel | " 30 0 | — |
| Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom | " 15 0 | — |
| Chartreuse, Yellow | " 63 0 | — |
| Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29. | Rs. 0 11 | per lb. |
| Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs. | " 2 4 | per tin. |

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

| | | Rs. a. |
|---|---|---|
| Danish Butter, finest | per 1 lb. tin | 1 4 |
| Italian Butter, finest, extra quality | ½ lb. tin at | 0 9 |
| | 1 do. | 1 0 |
| | 2 do. | 1 12 |

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

| | Per Large Tin | Per Small Tin |
|---|---|---|
| Asparagus | Rs. 2 8 | Rs. 1 8 |
| Asparagus, middle size | " 2 0 | ... |
| Celery | " ... | " 0 10 |
| French Beans | " ... | " 0 10 |
| Young Cut Beans | " ... | " 0 10 |
| Young Peas I. | " ... | " 0 12 |
| " " II. | " ... | " 0 10 |
| Peas for Soup | " ... | " 0 12 |
| Young Carrots | " ... | " 0 10 |
| Spinage in Water | " ... | " 0 10 |
| Small Sausages | " ... | " 1 8 |
| Smoked Sausages | " ... | " 1 8 |

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, June 9, 1887.

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## NOTICES.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co. Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

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ADVERTISING IN RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press, having leased from the

G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY.
The NIZAM STATE RAILWAY
AND
The BHOWNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY COMPANY,

The exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these four Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisement on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native Languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kind before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTEL KEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers business to the notice of the public.

On the NIZAM STATE RAILWAY the Cantonment of Secunderabad, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India, a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of Bolaram, garrisoned by two Regiments and one Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about four miles, are the suburbs of Hyderabad containing the Nizam's Regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans, besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be a source of profit to [illegible] portant of which are Secunderabad, Hyderabad Gangawaram, and Tandur.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 feet square will have the advantage of having their business Advertisement read by thousands of passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve stations or more twenty-five per cent.

Special arrangements for long periods.

The boards to be delivered at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Advertisers can select the stations, on the four lines at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in English or any of the Native languages at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Press. Estimates on application.

For further particulars apply to The MANAGER, "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE Rampart Row, Fort.

STATION ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

Bombay, B. Bunder.
Musjid "
Byculla
Chinchpoogly
Parel Station
Dadur
Sion
Coorla
Ghat-Cooper
Bhandoop
Tannah*
Deewa
Callian Junction*†
Titwalla
Khadawalli
Wassind
Shapoor
Atgaum
Khurdee
Kussarah*
Egutpoorah
Ghotee
Bailgaum
Deolalee B. Siding
Nassick Rd*
Kheirwadee
Niphar
Lassulgaum
Munmar
Nandgaum*
Naidongree
Chalisgaum
Kujgaum
Galna
Pachora
Myjee
Mussawuda
Sisowlee
Julgaum

Bhadlij
Bhosa[illegible] Junction*†
[illegible]
[illegible]mborah
Raver
Khanapur
Burhanpur
Chandnee
Mandwa
Dongergaum
Bagmar
Khundwa*†
Jawar
Beerh
[illegible]ingaji
[illegible]rsud
[illegible]keam
B[illegible]ringee
Hu[illegible]
Timoorn[illegible]
Pagdhal
Sewnee
Dharam
Khundi
Dularia
Etarsee for Hoshangabad
Rampur
Bagra
Semri
Sohagpore*¶
Paparia (for Pachmari)
Baakeri
Babai
Gadawara
Bohanee
Kureli (for Saugor)
Nursingpore
Kuruk Bail

Chindwara
Satari
Shapura
Mirganj (for Marble Rocks)
Nagpoor
Hula Gate
Budiapoor
Wangni
Narel
Chinchowli
Kurjut*†
Padesdari
Khandalla
Lanowlee*
Karli
Kurkulla
T[illegible]
[illegible]vadi
Chinchwud
Kirkee
Poona†¶¶
Loonee
Ooroolee
Yeoat
Kheirgaum
Patus
Dhond†
Boreball
Decksal and Bheegwan
Kartrus
Poomulwaree
Warrengaum
Nargaum
Khankeer
Mulkapoor
Biswa Bridge
Nandoora
Jullumt
Sheagaum*

Parus
Dapki
Akola
Boregaum
Katipurna
Moortizapo
Mohona
Koorun
Budnaira
Malker
Chandoor
Damergau
Poolgaum
Dygaum
Wurdah†
Pownar
Sindee
[illegible]
Kapri
Saigaon
Jehwoor
Keim
Barsee Road
Marheh
Unger
Mohol
Packney
Sholapur*†
Hoodgee
Kurubgam
Doodneh
Goodoor
Goolburga
Shahabad*††
Wadi
Nulwar
Yedagherry
Sydapore Road
Kistna
Chicksago
Raichore*†

STATIONS ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

Colaba
Church Gate Street
Marine Line
Churney Rd
Grant Road
Mahaluxmee
Parell
Dadur
Mahim
Bandora
Andaree
Goregaum
Berewlee (Dysur)
Bhynder
Bassein Road
Veraur
Sopalla
Palghur

Boisur
Wangaum
Danoo Road
Goolwood
Wewjee
Sunjan
Bheelar
Damaun Rd.
Oodwara
Pardee
Bulsar
Dongree
Beeleemora
Umulsar
Nowsaree
Muroiee
Sucheen
Surat¶
Amrolee
Sion

Keem
Palonee
Unclesur
Broach*
Chumargaum
Pallet
Meagaum
Kurwan
Mundala
Dubhoe
Bhadurpore
Etola
Baroda*
Baiwa
Wassud
Nowley
Anand
Bhaluj
Oomret
Dakor

Thasra
Pali
Byrehavi
Nariad
Mehmoodabad
Baraitee
Ahmedabad†
Saburmutte
Ambli Road
Sanund
Charolee
Jackwara
Veerumgaum
Jhond
Patree
Kharraghora
Sabli Road
Liliapore Rd
Luctoran
Wadwan

STATIONS ON THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY LINE.

Wady Junc*
Chitapore
Mulkid Gate
Jram

Nawandgi
Tandur*
Dharur
Gangawaram

Gulaguda
Shankarpalli
Lingampallie
Musapetgate

Hyderabad
Secunderabad

STATIONS ON THE BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL' LINE.

Wadwan Junc.
City
Limbdi
Chuda
Rampur
Kundli

Botad do.
Ningala
Ujalvar
Dhola Junc.
[illegible]
Lathi

Chital
Lunidhar
Kunkavav
Khakhari
[illegible]
Jetalsar

Dhoraji
[illegible]
Soogad
Shapur
Vartej
Ghadchi
Bhavnagar

* Refreshment Rooms.
† Junction for
¶ From 15 to 20 minutes for Refreshments
¶¶ 30 minutes for Dinner
†† 45 Minutes for Dinner

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## INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

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THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of this Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

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ALLIANCE BRITISH & FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTION.

Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart., F. R. S., *President.*

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FIRE RISKS.

In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over.

NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,

which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than

FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,

coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

## NOTICES.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

---

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, [illegible] more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD
DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

Which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend; they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fullness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove shallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d., 11s, and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; COOPER, MADON & Co., (Limited), Bombay and Poona; B PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYALL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE, ALLEN & Co. Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in loose quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying so-called "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents for DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

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## NOTICES.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.
CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS
RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.,
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

---

PHOSPHORUS THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR DISORDERS OF
THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

IT is agreed by all Medical authorities that PHOSPHORUS plays a very important part in the NUTRITION of THE BRAIN and NERVE-TISSUE, and possesses SPECIAL CURATIVE VITALIZING and ENERGIZING PROPERTIES.

In OVER BRAIN WORK, MELANCHOLIA, EPILEPSY, HYSTERIA, NEURALGIA, LOSS of NERVE POWER, and other Manifestations of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION PHOSPHORUS IS INVALUABLE.

DR. WOOD says: "PHOSPHORUS in NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, whether involving the cerebra or special centres, is of GREAT VALUE. I have seen marked benefit from its use when the symptoms were not severe enough to indicate *organic lesion*, but the most remarkable results have been in cases in which the structure of the centre was apparently deeply indicated. In threatened BRAIN SOFTENING it is the ONLY drug that can ARREST THE DISEASE. In NEURALGIA its use is commended by reason as well as by experience and gives SPEEDY RELIEF."

DR. PEREIRA says: "PHOSPHORUS excites the nervous vascular and secretory organs, increases the fullness and frequency of the pulse and heightens mental activity and muscular power.

H. AND T. KIRBY & CO.'S

PREPARATIONS OF PHOSPHORUS are made according to Dr. Kirby's Formulæ, and it is admitted that in NO OTHER FORMS can PHOSPHORUS be administered so safely or effectually, Syrups and all Liquid Preparations being either INERT or DANGEROUS. The following combinations are largely prescribed—

IN NERVOUS DEBILITY, SCIATICA AND NEURALGIA PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS GIVE SPEEDY RELIEF.

This valuable combination of two powerful tonics is a very useful restorative, and is found most beneficial in the treatment of diseases of a low type in CONVALESCENCE from FEVERS and other acute exhausting diseases. As a tonic and antiperiodic it is largely used in India in some stages of fevers and to counteract the exhausting influence of the excessive heat of the climate

IN LOSS OF NERVE POWER.
PHOSPHORUS, IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNIA PILLS ARE INVALUABLE

as also in all cases of MAL-NUTRITION, whether the consequence of acute diseases, such as FEVERS, BLOOD POISONING or result of OVERWORK, DISSIPATION, Indulgence in ALCOHOLIC STIMULANTS or excess of any kind, and in cases of WAKEFULNESS, FEEBLENESS of MEMORY, GIDDINESS and TREMBLING of the VOLUNTARY MUSCLES on EXERTION and some forms of SKIN DISEASE.

EARLY DECAY OF MENTAL VIGOUR AND PREMATURE OLD AGE.

LOWNESS of SPIRITS and ATONIC DYSPEPSIA arising from OVERWORK and IMPOTENCE IN OLD or DEBILITATED SUBJECTS, are much alleviated by a course of

PHOSPHORUS and NUX VOMICA PILLS.

IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE,

after the acute symptoms have subsided

PHOSPHORUS and CANTHARIDES PILLS act very beneficially, as also in ATONY or PARALYSIS OF THE BLADDER, producing INCONTINENCE of URINE.

The abovementioned preparations are largely prescribed, together with other combinations described in Dr. Kirby's Work on the REMEDIAL VALUE of PHOSPHORUS, which may be obtained from any of the Agents mentioned below.

CAUTION—Messrs. H. & T. Kirby & Co. caution the medical profession and public against imitations of their preparations. Some are Exceedingly Dangerous and others Inert. Every Bottle of the Genuine Pills bears their Trade Mark. Sold in Bottles, price Rs. 2, Rs. 3-8, and Rs. 6-8 each. The large Bottles contain sufficient for a course of Phosphorus extending over 3 to 6 weeks.

AGENTS IN INDIA.

Messrs. Smith, Stanistreet and Co., Calcutta; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay and Poona; Messrs. Cooper Madon and Co., Bombay; Messrs. Lyell and Co. Allahabad; Messrs. W. E. Smith and Co., Madras Messrs. Ball Hobson and Co., Umballa and Kasaulai.

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THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
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| Quarterly | " 13 | Quarterly | " 16 |
| Monthly | " 5 | Monthly | " 6 |

To SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 52 | Per Annum | Rs. [illegible] |
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SINGLE COPY ... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

| | |
|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs 3 |
| Second do. | " 2 |
| Third do. | " 2 |
| Fourth and succeeding insertions | 2 As. per line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines. |

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which make an inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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|---|---|
| First insertion | 3 As. per line. |
| Second do. | 2½ " " |
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for considerable time special contracts may be made

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings, to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1- |
| Each succeeding line | 0-8 |

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one rupee, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.
To SUBSCRIBERS

| IN BOMBAY. | | UP-COUNTRY. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 | Per Annum | Rs. 15 |
| Half-yearly | " 6 | Half-yearly | " 7 |
| Quarterly | " 3 | Quarterly | " 9 |

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 |
| Half-yearly | " 6 |
| Quarterly | " 3 |

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
*Post Free.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 12 |
| Half-yearly | " 6 |
| Quarterly | " 3 |

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietors" of the *Bombay Gazette*.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

# BOMBAY.

## TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.
Sebati, Y. M. C. A. Rooms, 8-30 p.m.

**Postal Notice.**—The next China and Australian mails, per s. s. Brindisi, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-morrow at 8 a. m.

**Polo.**—The game this evening will be :—Black and Yellow—Messrs. Murray (captain), Fenton, Sladen and Warner *vs.* White—Messrs. Craigie (captain), Gray, Summer, and Wallace. Play will commence at 5-15 p.m.

**The Ardaseer Hormarjee Charitable Dispensary.**—The total attendance of patients during the month of July last was 2,335, of which 452 were new admissions, the daily average being 85.

**Debate at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms.**—There will be a debate in the lecture hall of the Y.M.C.A. Rooms at Apollo Bunder at half-past eight this evening on "Amusements." All are cordially invited.

**Assaulting a Police Ramoosee.**—One Chotoo Tulsee was proceeding on Wednesday night along Meadows Street, in company with several others, and as he was creating a disturbance, a ramosee stopped him near Mr. Morenas's ice cream shop, and asked him to cease making a noise. The accused refused to do so and struck the policeman with a stick. He was fined Rs. 5, or in default sentenced to undergo seven days' imprisonment.

**Death from Snake-bite.**—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Grant Road, touching the death of Abdool Hakim Yar Mahomed, aged 19 years, a weaver. He was bitten by a snake on the foot about midnight at the Old Race Course, where he had gone fishing in the quarry holes at that locality, and died from its effects about twelve hours after the occurrence. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by snake-bite.

**Found Dead.**—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Camatteepoora, touching the death of a newborn female child was found lying in a drain at Middle Colaba, on the night previous, in an advanced stage of decomposition. The child belonged to a sweeper woman who gave birth to it on the 1st instant. The evidence adduced went to show that the child was still-born, a verdict to that effect was recorded.

**Edulji Framji Allbless Home.**—The hon. secretary begs to acknowledge the following donations :—Major Martin (cheque), Rs. 25 ; Mr. C. Rustomjee Settna, Rs. 10 ; Mr. T. Mc Leod Campbell, C. S., Rs. 10 ; The Hon'ble Mr. Justice C. T. Farran, Rs. 10 ; Mrs. Birdwood, Rs. 5 ; Mr. Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Rs. 10 ; Mr. Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Rs. 10 ; A Friend, Rs. 2 ; The Hon'ble Sir C. Sargent, Kt., Rs. 10 ; Messrs. Byrne Nansee & Co., Rs. 5 ; Mr. Peeroo Mahomed, Rs. 25 ; S. A. Rs. 2 ; H. H. Ali Aga Khan, Rs. 30 ; Mr. A. Crawley-Bœvey, Rs. 5.

**The City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Limited.**—The audited accounts of the above company for the half-year ended 30th June 1887 show a profit of Rs. 68,815-7-10. The directors have declared an ad-interim dividend of Rs. 50 per share for the half-year, and have resolved, after allowing a bonus of Rs. 1,200 to the company's staff, to carry forward the sum of Rs. 34,672-14-8 (inclusive of the balance of Rs. 2,057-6-10 brought over from the last account), with a view to distribute it at the end of the year to reserve fund and other accounts.

**Alleged Theft at the Cocoanut Fair.**—A Hindoo lad named Kashinath Govind went on the Coccanut day to the Esplanade and stood among a crowd of natives looking at a wrestling match. He had on a silver watch and chain which, according to some witnesses for the posecution, were gently removed from his person by one Goonoo Keroo. An on-looker, who noticed the theft, informed the complainant of it, and the latter caught hold of the prisoner. In the slight scuffle that ensued the chain was torn from the watch, and although the chain is forthcoming, the watch has somehow disappeared. The case has been remanded till Thursday, in order to enable the police to make further inquiries about the missing watch.

**Parsee Generosity towards British Soldiers' Widows and Orphans.**—We understand that Messrs. Morton Maju and Co., tea dealers, Church Gate Street, have most generously offered to supply the inmates of the European Pensioners' and Widows' Home, Tardeo, with tea *gratis*. As there are between thirty and forty adults and a number of children in the Home, the act is one of great kindness and thoughtfulness, and coming as it does from one of the Parsee community for the benefit of the widows and orphans of British soldiers, as most of those in the Home are, it is a token of great good-will, and as such, will go far towards cementing friendship between the European and Parsee communities. The generosity of certain members of the Parsee community in Bombay is almost proverbial, and when it is exercised towards the poor of their British fellow-subjects in this way, it shows how large-minded and discriminating they are in their charities.

**A Suit on a Promissory Note.**—At the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran delivered judgment in the case of Roopchund Hookemchund and others *vs.* Mathew Frederick Ingle, the particulars of which have already been published. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 3,600 on two promissory notes executed by the defendant on the 30th May 1884. His Lordship referred the case to himself in Chambers, to ascertain and report what sum was due to the plaintiffs for principal and interest at foot of the notes in question. Interest on the notes from the date of filing the plaint to be at the rate of 6 per cent., and up to that date at 24 per cent. per annum, or such other rates as the parties had agreed upon. It was further to be ascertained for what sum the defendant was entitled to credit as against the plaintiffs' claim, and in what sum he was indebted to them. Further directions and costs reserved.

## DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

FRIDAY, 5TH AUGUST.

8-30 p.m.—Communicants' meeting.

## THE ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT

Yesterday afternoon, Mr. Steven Howard again appeared before Mr. Justice West and Mr. Justice Birdwood, to continue his application for a process against Mr. Grattan Geary, proprietor and editor of the *Bombay Gazette*, and the editor and printer of the *Advocate of India*

The applicant, addressing their Lordships, said with permission he would like to say a word or two of explanation in regard to some observations he made when last before the Court with reference to judges and magistrates. He hoped their Lordships did not suppose that in those remarks he referred to them.

Mr. Justice West : It never occurred to us until this moment that you did. Possibly you will be less uncomfortable for that.

Applicant : Thanks, your Lordships. But I am bound to call your Lordships' attention to the fact that in the *Bombay Gazette* of to-day there is what—

Mr. Justice West : You must deal with the case before us ; not with the *Bombay Gazette* of to-day. This sort of thing leads to endless confusion. If you complain of something definite we can deal with it, but not else. Anything to-day will make the subject of another application. You must not mix up one with the other. I cannot tell what you refer to now, for beyond reading a telegram I have not seen the *Bombay Gazette* to-day. It is an invariable principle to keep each case to itself. We want to hear first what you came for the other day. Leave other matter for the present, and let it make another complaint.

Applican : I trust I shall be able to save the necessity of that.

Mr. Justice West : Now, what is it you apply for ? I cannot see. I have no clear conception of what you want. Did you close your case when last you were here ?

Applicant : No.

Mr. Justice West : Well, suppose you go on ! But I may tell you that it is irregular to include in one plaint two different journals or two different sets of persons who are in no way connected except as offenders against you.

Applicant : Perhaps I had better withdraw from the *Advocate of India* for the time being, and proceed with my complaint against Mr. Geary and the *Bombay Gazette*.

Mr. Justice West : Very well, proceed.

Applicant : I shall feel obliged if you will give me your ruling whether the relations, past and present, existing between myself and Mr. Geary would not be relevant, and whether.—

Mr. Justice West : I thought we were to decide whether Mr. Geary was to be committed for contempt of Court.

Applicant : In connection with my point I would refer you to Harris and Thomlinson's Commentaries on the Law of England referring to contempt of Court. Applicant having read a passage therefrom said : I contend that this is a very flagrant case, and the ruling I ask is whether or not the past and present relations between Mr. Geary, and myself ought not to be taken into the Court's consideration in the determination of the question whether or not this is a case of flagrant contempt. For I submit that animus can be proved to exist. In the case of Miss Cobb, which I quoted the other day, she commented on the Tichborne case in good faith. But here there was no good faith. I submit that if I prove to you as I shall be able that is not why Mr. Geary is my adversary, nor that he is so only of yesterday, but of old, and that in these comments he was actuated by personal enmity and other motives, amongst others the fact that he well knows I am about to start a newspaper here—

Mr. Justice West : What has that to do with contempt of Court ?

Applicant : I have two volumes of my newspaper in Court, from which it will be seen—

Mr. Justice West : But you are not going to read these as part of your case ?

Applicant : I thought that perhaps one or two references would prove interesting to your Court in this matter.

Mr. Justice West : But the time of the Court is precious, and we do not want to listen to long statements. We want to know whether there has been any contempt of Court. If you do not come to the point we shall be unable to hear you again. You have been reading up the Law and cases bearing upon contempt of Court, perhaps you have not read that it is regarded as contempt of Court by Justices in England for any one to waste the time of the Court by any unnecessary application. That also is contempt of Court. You must bear that in mind, or you will expose yourself to the operation of the process such as that for which we understand you now apply to bring to bear upon others.

Applicant : I shall endeavour to prune my exuberance which your Lordships seem to think objectionable. But I am at present asking for a ruling upon the point whether the Court ought to take into consideration the animus.

Mr. Justice West : You say there have been comments in the newspapers which tend to prejudice the Court in the matter of a case now pending. Define in some way what constitutes the contempt of which you complain. Give us some definition or other.

Applicant : The comments of Mr. Geary have reference to a case now pending in this Court.

Mr. Justice West : Which case ?

Applicant : Criminal Revision, No. 172.

Mr. Justice West : Is the case disposed of ?

Applicant : No, it is a case in which your Lordships have been pleased to call upon Mr. Crawley-Boevey for a report. To bring this case within the four corners of the law according to the ruling in the case of Tichborne *vs.* Tichborne, which I was mentioning just now, I have only to show that Mr. Geary has published a reference to the subject-matter of a case pending decision, which tends to excite prejudice against myself. I think your Lordships will find that by printing a false account of a case pending judgment, which is held by the courts at home to be a flagrant contempt of Court, that Mr. Geary has been guilty of such contempt.

Mr. Justice West : Is that what you are going upon ; that there has been a false account of this case printed ?

Applicant : As stated in my affidavit, I say that the comments constitute a contempt of Court. The comments contained in the *Bomboy Gazette* on the 29th July and reprinted on the 30th July, have reference to another case against the *Poona Observer* and that raises the point—

Mr. Justice West : Is that case depending in this Court.

Applicant : No.

His Lordship : Well go on with the. case Again you are inclined to mix up cases.

Applicant : Well, this case of the 30th July.

His Lordship : Have you put in a copy of the paper containing the contempt of Court ?

Applicant replying in the negative then handed in a marked copy.

His Lordship ; Is this what you rely upon ?

Applicant : Yes.

His Lordship : Well, now then proceed.

Applicant : Mr. Geary commences by saying—"We have had recently in Bombay several examples of the facilities which are afforded to ingenious persons to turn to profit what we consider a lax application of the provisions of the law in regard to alleged libel." That refers to me. It can refer to me only, for there have been no other cases in Bombay recently, except those in which I have been concerned, regarding newspaper libels to which the article can have reference, and I say it is an exceedingly insulting thing to say I am an ingenious person turning to profit a lax application of the provision.

His Lordship : We have read the passage ; there is no necessity to read it again.

Applicant : May I not comment upon it ?

His Lordship : Yes, but don't read it.

Applicant : Perhaps you will allow me to quote Mr. Hemming concerning this point.

His Lordship : Mr. Hemming has nothing to do with it.

Applicant : No, but I thought perhaps if I quoted an English lawyer's opinion it would be less offensive than if it came from my own lips.

His Lordship : We want no one's opinion. We want the facts ; we will give an opinion after hearing them.

Applicant : I wish to say that this contempt of Court is flagrant for the reason that the comments are founded on false statements. There is no lax application, but a very stringent application.

His Lordship : But suppose it is ; how is it contempt of this Court ? We are not called upon to protect the Police Courts ; they can do that of themselves.

Applicant : I do not wish to appear as the protector of the Magistrates.

His Lordship : But how does this constitute a contempt of Court ? I cannot see.

Applicant : He says I am ingenious.

His Lordship : We are not qualified to judge of that, nor justified in judging upon a point which does not affect this Court.

Applicant : The question is whether Mr. Geary committed contempt of Court, saying that I am an ingenious person who turns to profit a lax application of the provisions of the law. I have not discovered any lax application. This assertion is not made in good faith, but for the purpose of bringing me into hatred, contempt and ridicule.

His Lordship : Well, that is more matter for an action for libel than for contempt of this Court.

Applicant : But it tends to prejudice me in the case which is depending.

His Lordship : What, before us ?

Applicant : Yes, certainly.

His Lordship : It can mean any other case.

Applicant : But that does not alter the fact.

His Lordship : Your contention seems to be that in the case before the Court the comments are likely to have an unfavourable impression and are calculated to lower you in general estimation. That seems carrying it rather far.

Applicant : It is perfectly fair to publish a fair report of a case, but not to make subjects for leading articles of cases which are undecided. Nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand, if Bombay were polled, would say the remarks referred to me and tends to excite prejudice.

The article says :—"Any pretext whatsoever, the omission of the prefix 'Mr.' in mentioning the name of a plaintiff or a defendant in a police case, is held sufficient warrant for making an application to the courts of law, and setting in motion the whole machinery of litigation to the vexation and annoyance of third parties. The right to demand that the Courts should take action upon the most frivolous allegation that a man was harmed in his interests, or in his reputation, enables a light-hearted accuser to asperse not only those against whom he has a personal grudge, but to bespatter the names of all and sundry, not even excepting his Excellency the Governor, and the guests under his roof."

His Lordship : We have nothing to do with defamation, and there has been nothing shown to us in the newspapers which can be considered contempt of court.

Applicant : But I am pointing out to your Lordship the Mr. Geary published false statements concerning a case—

His Lordship : Remember it is past five o'clock, Mr. Howard.

Applicant : I beg to draw the Court's attention to the fact that if pour Lordships follow the procedure of the Judges in England, you will see there is a case in which you have reason to suspect the tendency is to excite prejudice, and you will call upon Mr. Geary as a suspect to give an explanation. A light-hearted person ; God knows I am not setting the machinery of the law in motion without just cause. I have done nothing of the sort, nor have I bespattered pepole's names.

His Lordship : How does this effect the Court ?

Applicant : It is printing a false account. I never bespattered the Governor or his guests.

His Lordship : We have not to decide upon this.

Applicant : I afraid I am cannot make myself intelligible. I was under the impression that your Lordship had read the record of the case which has been sent for.

His Lordship : No,

Applicant : I was going on that assumption. Mr Howard was making some remarks about being strictly within his rights and being supported in his opinion by the Chief Justice and the entire Bench of Madras and a hundred other authorities, when their Lordships rose, adjourning the further hearing of the application until to-day.

In a long, but not exhaustive, communication, ostensibly relating to our suggestion that the Judges of the High Court who are favoured with so many interviews by Mr. Stephen Howard, should ask that gentleman who is, what is his record, and how he obtains his livelihood, Mr. Howard gives the information as to his "record":—

The "record" to which you refer can be no other than two documents, one official, the other demi-official or "confidential," forwarded by Col. Weldon, Commissioner of Police, *qua* Agent of the Administration of Sir M. E. Grant Duff, to the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, copies of which have been circulated by means of a detective and an emissary from Madras to every person with whom the spies set to watch my movements reported I had any dealings.

The substance of the "record" is carefully forgotten by Mr. Howard, but it is something to learn that he is perfectly aware that such a document does exist.

But no hint is given as to how Mr. Howard gets his livelihood, or how it comes to pass that he can spend so much time in making applications to divers courts which he furnishes with a good deal of information, not always accurate, about the affairs and even the inner thoughts of third parties. This is an omission which it is necessary to point out to Mr. Howard.

## BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.

The usual monthly meeting of the above Society took place on Monday last, Dr. Kirtikar presiding.

The following new members were elected :—Mr. Arthur Crawford, C.S., Mr. H. R. King, Captain M. J. Meade, Mr. B. Robertson, C.S., Mr. R. A. Straw.

Mr. H. M. Phipson, the honorary secretary, acknowledged the following contribution to the Society's collections :—

| Contribution. | Description. | Contributor. |
|---|---|---|
| 1 Water Tortoise.. | From Persian Gulf | Mr H E Hooper. |
| A number of Hemipterous Insects.. | From Belgaum..... | Mr H E Andrews. |
| 1 Chameleon ........ | Chameleo vulgaris | Mr J C Burke. |
| 1 Snake (alive) ...... | Dipsas gokool ..... | Mr J Fleming. |
| Fœtus of Goat ...... | Curiously deformed.......... | Dr T Weir. |
| 1 Lizard (alive) .... | Varanus dracœna.. | Mr Alfred Walker. |
| 1 Snake's Skin .... | Python reticulatus, from Mergui Archipelago | Messrs. Searle, Lamb & Pickard. |
| 2 Crocodiles (alive) | Crocodilus palustris ............ | Mr E P Close. |
| 3 Jerboa Rats (alive) | ...... | Do. |
| I Lemur ......... | ...... | Sergt-Major Webb. |
| A quantity of Fish and Marine animals .......... | From Alibag ...... | Mr W F Sinclair, C S. |
| 49 Birds' Skins ..... | From Cashmere ... | Captain J B Pelle. |
| A quantity of Reptiles........ | Do. ...... | Do. |

### MR. J. H. STEEL ON WILD HORSES.

Mr. J. H. Steel, A. V. D., then read the following paper on "Wild Horses."

In bringing forward for consideration by the society some further questions about horses, I trust that I shall not be thought to unduly force a hobby on my hearers. I feel assured that to a large number of our members there is no lower animal more interesting than the horse, and now about which details will be more acceptable. Viewed from the high scientific standpoint no animal being, save perhaps man himself, could be studied with more prospect of sound results and valuable generalisations. The horse is to us the best representative of hoofed animals and vegetable feeders, and to anatomists he is what Oscar Schmidt describes in the following passage :—"The best known example of this kind of an insolated form of mammal is the horse, and its relatives, the genus equus. The descriptive zoologist places it by the side of the two-hoofed animals. Yet the difference between the one-toed horse and the two-toed oxen and stags remains completely unexplained. Besides this the more perfect dentition of the horse stands in sharp contrast with the reduced dentition of most of the ruminants, which lack the upper incisors ; the only point of connection would seem to be the camel, which again has a much fuller dentition. Nevertheless, the horse remains a phenomenon so peculiar within itself that descriptive zoology has always classed the horse in the order of the two-hoofed animals. This evening I want to consider wild horses in some of their practical and scientific bearings, and naturally the first question which arises is, *Whether there is any such creature as a wild horse ?* This is rather a startling question when we consider that in at least four out of the six continents horses in a free state are found living only to a very limited degree influenced by man and most certainly not in a state of domestication. The Mustang of Mexico, the wild horse of the Pampos, Southern America, the to all intents and purposes "wild," but it is very doubtful whether in the naturalist's sense of the term they are truely feral. As regards the Brumbie of Australia it is certain that he is the descendant of imported horses which strayed within recent years ; the enormous numbers of horses of the Americans are known from historical records to have resulted from animals imported by the Spainards and others from Europe. The horse of Tartary or Central Asia has no such historical record, and yet we find that naturalists of good scientific reputation almost without hesitation state that he must have resulted from domesticated animals which had strayed. Youatt says his origin has been clearly traced to horses that were employed at the siege of Ayop in 1657. But it is doubtful if he refers to the true Mongolian wild horse. Certainly there are in this region large horse runs, the property of the Imperial Chinese and other Governments, and undoubtedly under not very perfect management horses stray and become lost or are enticed away by their free comrades as is the manner of wild horses (though Youatt says the wild horses of Tartary quickly destroy any domestic horse which comes into their power), but we have no distinct and definite evidence on this question as to whether in Central Asia the original wild stock of horse still exists in the condition of its native proprietors. We may consider the evidence fairly conclusive concerning the horses of America and of Australia, but in the case of those of Central Asia it is not proved whether he has descended in unbroken pedegree through ancestors which never have been tamed or whether at sometime or other in the history of his race it has yielded to the power of man. Tradition and scientific surmise (we cannot speak of in stronger terms) point to Central Asia as the aboriginal abode of the horse, but this can by no means be proven, and it is certain that fossil horses are found in both Europe and America equal in age to those of Asia, thus tradition dating from extremely remote periods can have little importance attributed to it, and it is much to be doubted whether the scientific view which has hitherto been adopted will hold ground against some most recent observations in this connexion. Darwin's statement that no aboriginal or truly wild horse is *known* to exist must still be held as explaining the exact position of this question, but we must supplement it by stating that "it is not certain that truly wild horses do not exist." Our evidence in educidation of this matter must, as we have seen, be brought to bear on Central Asia ; unfortunately, it cannot be accepted as conclusive, being based on the statement of travellers which are in each case that I can find only second-hand and through an interpreter, who possibly was well aware his employer would be very glad to hear there was such a thing as a wild horse. The latest information on this subject apparently is that in Prejevalsky's Mongolia, from the English edition of which, edited by Yule, we find that father Hyacinthe, writing from Middle Mongolia, speaks of wild camels, wild mules, wild asses, and wild horses. Sir D. Forsyth in a printed report of his last mission to Kashgar mentions, apparently from native information, wild horses mixed with wild camels. These were probably Kulans (Turki for Kyang) "this equivoque is probably at the bottom of many mentions of wild horses, but I would not say so positively." (Yule.) Thus Dr. Bellow in his "Kashmir and Kashgar" p. 400, speaks of a place called Kulan Uldi "the wild horse (Ass?) died." And elsewhere he speaks of meeting a herd of 6 or 7 kulan or kiang. Jerdon tells us that Cunningham calls the Kyang the wild horse, and state that it neighs. Now the kiang or kulan is an animal about which their is much debate as to whether he is a horse or an ass. He is bigger than most asses, has a voice which some observers call a neigh and others a bray, his ears are much smaller than those of most asses. He is described by Prejevalsky as "in appearance closely resembling a mule." His importance to us at present is that we must distinctly understand that he is not here considered a wild horse, and all the statements of travellers who seem to have considered him as such must be excluded from our evidence. It would almost be right, if practicable, to exclude all hearsay evidence, for it seems that in Central Asia the Mongols often confuse the wild ass and the wild horse and mention the two animals under the same name, just as in some parts of India there is only one name for sheep and goats. The only fairly exact and positive evidence I can find is that of Prejevalsky (p. 169, vol. II) who says "The natives repeatedly told us of the existence of both (wild camels and wild horses) and described them fully . . . Wild horses, called by the Mongols *dzerlikabdu* and rare in Western Tsaidam, but more numerous near Lobnor. They are generally in large herds, very shy, and when frightened continue their flight for days, not returning to the same place for a year or two. Their colour is uniformly bay with black tails and long manes hanging down to the ground. They are never hunted owing to the difficulties of the chase. The plain of Tsaidam are 1,700 feet below Kokondi, and on this account the climate is warmer. The absence of water also tends to increase the heat."

Thus we must conclude that the evidence is slightly in favour of the existence of wild horses in Central Asia, but we have no evidence as to his pedigree in relation to domestication.

The Shetland pony is practically the wild horse of the British Isles and illustrates on a small scale the peculiarities of horses which have gone wild. He is evidently not the British horse exported by Julius Cæsar as "being powerful and by stature and training well suited to war."

The question now arises as to "Whether all horses of the present day have come from one original stock or have been developed on parallel lines." Wild horses certainly existed in the distant past, and it behoves us to inquire in what respects they resembled and how they are related to those of the present day and also our domesticated horses. The original horse may not now exist in a wild state. But he must be lineally represented by our horse and his comparison with them must result in important observations. The question of origin of the horses of America is soon settled. As Oscar Schmidt shows the Palæotherium soon disappeared in South America, but became very numerous and continuously developed in North America as in Europe and Asia. Marsh considers that a true equus appeared in the Upper Pliocene and this in the postertiaries roamed over the whole of North and South America, but very soon became extinct. Schmidt concludes that "the true horse of our day never existed in America before its importation." They primitive equine forms of America are thus supposed to have been crushed out by the ice formations of the Diluvium. Among the forms thus lost must be included Equus Andium (Branco) as found in the volcanic tufa of Ecuador, probably also the coeval diluvial pampas horse and the cave horse of Brazil, and the Equus curvidens (Owen). In Equus Audium it has been observed that the eyes must have been situated much deeper than in Equus Caballus, in which the orbit has moved further back. Altogether the American members of the genus horse have never advanced so close to our present horse as the diluvial members of the European family did. Forsyth Mayor shows that Equus Stenonis of the Quaternaries of Upper Italy contains all the intermediary stages between Hipparian and Equus. Schmidt continues the argument on this important subject on which he is not always quite clear by drawing attention to Goethe's observation on the backward position of the eye in the horses of the Parthenon, they are far back against the ear, and says Goethe, this was, though the artist may not have known it, the condition present in the primeval horse. It must be remarked, however, that evidence tends to show that of the cave horses some had eyes far back and some in the position of those of the present day. These cave horses were useful to man, but not domesticated. They lived in the the Reindeer period and found their most deadly foe in man who pursued and killed them for flesh food. As yet all conclusions as to their make and shape seem to be derived from the work of a landseer of the stone period, who drew a picture of a man, horse, and a mammoth in recognizable outlines on a piece of ivory. The horse seems rather a small one and has a big head. This curious record of art in the nursery stages of the world's history must not be considered from the severely artistic point of view, but much, as we would, a child's production in the present day, in no way detracting from the credit of this earliest of the worlds artists. It seems to be generally accepted by British naturalists that the horse of the present day came from one original stock. This was the view of Cobbold (museum of Natural History). Martin Duncan says "all true horses are descended from Equus Caballus, a well established species," and so on. Schmidt combats the view of the domesticated horse having a single origin from the original wild stock. He shows reason, to believe that perhaps some of the slighter breeds of the present day have resulted from the taming of the broad-browed horses of Southern Germany, but certainly some of the tamed thin boned horses of the bronze period were of Asiatic origin and introduced by Nomads. Ecker also considers that of the two breeds of German horses described by the Roman writers (Cæsar included) the small and handy native race was indigenous, but the Equus Caballus Germanicus (of Sanson and Pietrement), the heavy horse of Central Germany was an imported animal probably of Asiatic origin, tamed and introduced by Nomadic tribes in pre-historic times. Two groups of domesticated horses have been distinguished.—I. The Oriental with well developed cranium, forehead broad, face small, inner side of crescents of upper molars with but few enamel folds, limb bones graceful and firm. The Arab for example. II. The Occidental (France of Munich) face much larger as compared with cranium, long narrow skull, forehead narrow, rims of orbits somewhat forward, enamel folds of crescents of upper molars very complex, limb-bones thick and massive and of less dense structure than those of the Oriental. Nehring shows that the Diluvial horse of Central Germany and found at [illegible] neighbourhood of Remagen presented all the characteristic features of the Occidental horse. Frass has described A Schussenried breed of fossil horses, found in S. W. Wurtemburg with very broad foreheads and graceful limbs. In France Sanson and Pietrement have arrived at some very interesting conclusions with regard to the Cave horses in relation to the domesticated races of the present day. Pietrement shows that it is untenable that the horse of Solutre (a primeval form of the Reindeer period which abounds in Caves near Macon, North of Lyons) was tamed and domesticated, but Schmidt concludes that in it we very likely have one of the races which subsequently became domesticated and which left descendants that probably still exist, such as the long-headed Ardennes horse [and the Carnague small semi-wild horses of the Rhone Delta. Also in Alsace there is a race of large ponies which Schmidt thinks probably the last offshoots of a race of this kind ; they have large and ugly heads, well formed bodies (although no care whatever is exercised over their breeding), and their limbs are powerful. They are good-natured, docile, and very strong in moving weights. The sum of these observations and arguments is hardly conclusive as establishing that horses were domesticated locally. It seems to be clearly established however that there were at least two well-marked varieties of the Cave horse, the large-limbed, narrow-headed form and the small-limbed, well-shaped, broad-skulled animal. These variations we must to a very large extent put down to local conditions, the experience of breeding domesticated animals even during the short period of half a century shows that large size of the variety and narrowness of the skull depend on the amount of food obtainable within a limited range of grazing, whereas compactness of bone, smallness of face and greater relative development of the cranium results from opposite conditions, as many be illustrated by a comparison of the skull of a Lincoln sheep with that of a Southdown. The result of scientific research, so far has, we may conclude, supported what we may term the common sense conclusions with regard to horse domestication. Of the methods of capturing the horse or wild ass in the present day* almost all would not be practicable to our earliest horse-taming forefathers, for they naturally could neither adopt the corral nor lassoing system. Also they had nothing on which to ride down horses. Either they captured the very young or else they cured animals captured alive after being maimed with axes, arrows, or other primitive weapons. Certainly they got many horses for food in those days, and probably as the Bikanir hunters are described as doing now they caught the foals and tamed them. Doubtless from the earliest times migrations of equine animals have taken place ; it is supposed that in the period of the early tertiaries such a migration occurred to America, and that there was also a very early migration from Central Asia in other directions, as to the western limits of Europe. Doubtless also early human migrations influenced the spread of the horse in such a way that even the special races of different countries have from time to time had constant admixture of foreign blood both in the pre-historic and historic periods. Yet we cannot believe that so obvious a process as domesticating horses did not take place simultaneously in different countries and so act as an important factor in production of local breeds. All methods of the present day are but modifications of those of the past, in this as in other matters "there is no new thing under the sun." I cannot conceive that given men of a number of different races with horses to hand and constantly killed as food, it would occur only to the Mongolian to endeavour to domesticate so useful an animal. Martin Duncan shows that the domesticated horse was first known in the Swiss Lake period, and must have been driven in the bronze period, for bronze bits have been found in France and Italy. He quotes Hamilton Smith's conclusion that the first domestication of the post-diluvium horse was achieved in Central Asia, or commenced nearly simultaneously in the several regions, where wild animals of the horse form existed. With regard to climatic and physical conditions under which wild horses live ; the steppes of Tartary are described as great treeless plains at considerable elevation. The Kiang inhabits the Thibetan plateaux some 15,000 to 16,000 feet above the sea level, and the Mongolian wild horse of Prejevalsky are found on the plains of the Tsaidam some 1,700 feet below the Kokonor steppe. In Bolivia the lands are described by Spence as a series of vast level tracts watered by navigable rivers and covered by verdant lands where vast numbers of mules, horses and asses pasture. These tracts are subject to floods during which the horses take refuge on table lands which form as it were islands in the flood and the mares (with their foals) may be seen swimming about in the water browsing on the tops of the long grass projecting over the water. Wide plains of pasture, undulating and even hilly, are suitable for the wild horse, running streams and perennial grass are advantageous to him, but he at times undergoes great straits both for food and water. The arguments with regard to the nature of the land on which the fossil horses were found have been rather in a circle. It has constantly been assumed that the occurrence of remains of horses implies vegetation and climate resembling those of the steppes, or again, that wide grassy plains imply suitability for horses. As a matter of fact, we know that horses thrive in a remarkable variety of climates and on marshy soil, but a tendency to dryness with heat is favourable, heat with moisture and an alluvial soil are conditions unfavourable in the extreme, and indeed often suffice to produce extermination. When one comes to think of it and to compare America and Australia with South Africa, the question naturally arises why have not horses gone wild in the latter place where many must have escaped just as in Australia and America ? If we may judge from the presence of the zebra, quagga, and Burchell's zebra the climate and soil are everything that could be required for the production of a wild race in South African and yet one has not appeared ! It seems to me that this is the result of one of two causes or perhaps of a combination of each. The South African territory was originally occupied, indeed fully populated by equines before importation of the horse, and the latter has had to contend with that terrible enemy, the horse sickness, not to mention animals of prey and such small but serious foes as the Tsetze fly. Youatt seems to have had a suspicion that wild horses were found at the Cape. He had probably heard the Dutchmen and other travellers talking of the wilde paarde the Boer name for the zebra. He says "at the Cape of Good Hope we find that the horse, if a native of that country, is only occasionally seem in its wild state* * * The wild have long disappeared near to the colony and we have no authentic record that any of them were even taken and attempted to be domesticated." This was written about 50 years ago. Darwin noted come curious facts about the non-spread of horses in the Falkand Islands to the degree that might have been anticipated. Firstly he attributed some importance to the fact that the hoofs on account of softness of the soil become overgrown and so limit progression ; secondly the stallions insist on the mares accompanying them often before the recently born foal is able to move sufficiently fast. Wherever the horse runs wild there seems to be what we may fairly consider as a recurrence to ancestral manners. Each stallion has his following of mares ranging from a few up to 40, even 50, and these parties may be separate or banded together into herds of considerable size, even it is said 400 strong. The young and the weak males remain with but a scanty or even no following. The stallion has to maintain his supremacy by frequent combats, which especially occur at certain season of the year. Youatt mentions frequent combats between different herds, but the general evidence tends only to the occurrence of contests for supremacy between different stallions. The animals are suspicious in the extreme, swift of flight, but bold in defence with tooth and heel in emergency. They ran extensively in search of parture and water, and when hard pressed by danger or famine the herds break up. It is said that each troop has a leader and implicitly obeys him, he is the first to face danger and to give the hint to fly : when hard pressed the horses form a ring with the mares and foal in the centre and defend themselves rigorously with their heels or they close in on their opponent in dense mass and trample him to death. A favourite proceeding of these animals seems to be the tempting of domesticated horses to join them, a source of much annoyance to breeders in Australia, as also is the invasion of their runs by wild stallions which vitiate select breeds in a most annoying manner. Wild horses are sagacious in avoiding sportsmen, keen of scent and vigilant. Many wild horses in America are found with saddle marks, and I have seen the skull of an unfortunate individual with each side of the lower jaw almost cut through by pressure from a halter which he wore when as a youngster he escaped from captivity. With regard to shape it is much to be regretted that from Job even unto Byron our authors and travellers have thought advisable to view the horse in a state of nature from the poetic, rather than from the practical, side. We have very few "horseman's descriptions" of these animals in so far as I can learn, and the pictures given us are either over artistic, evidently taken from stuffed specimens, or not [illegible] where we are told that they are small, hardy and remarkable for the excellence of their feet but seldom worth the trouble of capture and training. The picture before us of the wild horse of Tartary looks like that of a youngster. Its most striking features are most ugly head, with coarse Roman nose and convex forehead, short muzzle, little cranium, head badly set on, no shoulder, difficiency of barrel, ugly quarters, round short hocks, upright pasterns, and great length below the knees and hocks. To counteract these bad points there is power in the quarters, arms, and thighs ; the animal is well ribbed up, and the feet look good. The picture of the Mustang exhibited reminds us of a thorough bred circus horse let loose and is evidently a flight of imagination on the part of the artist. Youatt in speaking of the wild horse of South America mentions him as possessing much of the form of the Spanish horse from which he sprang, as not remarkable for speed but wonderfully enduring and knowing no pace between a walk and a gallop. Spence in his "Land of Bolivia" speaks of them as "small, strong built, and capable of enduring any amount of fatigue." Unsoundness of hoof of the wild horse is not without exception, but its general infrequency under natural influences contrast markedly with the terrible frequency of foot lameness in spite of all care among domesticated horses. It teaches us the important lesson to get the natural wear and bearing as much as possible, but must not be misread as by some into teaching that the domesticated horse should go unshod. According to the latter argument pushed to its logical conclusion our horses should be fed only on grass and never be groomed. The original colour of the horse has been a subject of much debate and seems to have been pretty generally accepted that the primitive horse was *dun*. Martin Duncan says the evidence on this point dates back as far as the time of Alexander the Great that the wild horses of Western Asia and of Eastern Europe are *dun*, and that the *duns* much predominate among some unmixed breeds, such as those of Hungary and Norway. It will be seen that the arguments of the learned professor are weak in the extreme. Whether or not the historians of Alexander the Great saw wild horses I can't say, but I consider it extremely probable that they saw only wild asses of Persia, Assyria, Scinde, and even possibly the Kiang in the Punjab. Again, I doubt very much whether colours were recorded with as great discrimination by those historians as by our travellers of to-day, and it is probable that the names of the colours of their so-called wild horses were first confused by the language of the natives of the country in which such animals were found, secondly rather mixed up in the Greek, thirdly again confused in translation into English either directly or through the Latin. It is certain that mere descriptions of colour are rather limited in value even when there are no obscurities of language. Darwin noticed that roan and iron grey predominated among the wild horses of the Falkland Islands as descended from horses left by the French in 1764. Youatt says of the Tartary horse that he is "generally of a read colour with a black stripe along the back." Martin Duncan considers him mouse-coloured and agrees as to the Dorsal stripe, and he speaks of these horses as the "nearest examples of the stock from which the domesticated horse w [illegible] derived." Prejevalsky mentions the wild h [illegible] Central Asia as bay and elsewhere we [illegible] described as of a "rufous" tinge. Any [illegible] had to describe properly a number [illegible] transport mules, or even of country-b [illegible] clearly enter into the colour difficult [illegible] how naturalists for scientific ex [illegible] some such standard colour scale [illegible] by Broca for anthropological [illegible] have observed how wide e [illegible] the vernacular colours ku [illegible] in the Kathiawar horse [illegible] the geographical posit [illegible] purity of race, an exa [illegible] original colour, and a [illegible] many *duns* and mo [illegible] great tendency t [illegible] along the back a [illegible] shoulders, also [illegible] the knees and h [illegible] particolouration [illegible] ing, it is see [illegible] caste varieti [illegible] original hor [illegible] conclusion t [illegible] what in the [illegible] colour of soi [illegible] mouse colour [illegible] a well marke [illegible] occasionally [illegible] hocks of a d [illegible] belly and mu [illegible] rest of the h [illegible] colouration [illegible] domestication [illegible] probably w [illegible] evidence te [illegible] which rende [illegible] tion has im [illegible] rendered [illegible] The cave h [illegible] to us car [illegible] big mane [illegible] we have seen that the artist cannot be absolutely relied on for proportions. If we be permitted to imagine on the basis of what we know of the oldest wild horses and of the least cared for breeds, we may describe the original horse as follows :—Head large, or coarse fine in the muzzle, badly put on ; eyes far back, ears rather large, neck thick and coarse, shoulder small and upright, forearm muscular, and short, tendons a little deficient below the knee, pasterns upright, feet blocky and good, back rather short, girth moderate, loins muscular, quarter round, tail set or low, hocks big and compact but very short, thigh very short but muscular. Now, such a horse is not at all what we would try to buy for any domestic purpose, but it is the unspecialised form which in the zebra and wild ass we find compatible with fair speed, remarkable endurance, and other high qualities. I, as a horseman, criticising the works of nature I, must not be supposed to be indulging in ridiculous fault finding with perfection. The wild horse is suited admirably to the wild free life for which he is intended, but he cannot compete either in speed with the race horse, (although his speed is not inconsiderable,) in strength with any draught horse, though he can perform collar work moderately well with little training, nor is he until brought under the controlling influence of man for several generations and influenced in a particular direction by artificial selection specially suited for any domestic purpose. The adaptibility for work shown by the decendants of horses which have recently gone wild is wonderful. The little training the Australian and American horses receive to enable then to work proves that they have not yet outlived the inheritance of the useful quality of obedience to man. That a traveller should be able to cross South America by impressing wild horses successively to carry him is extraordinary. In *size* there can be no doubt that(though an enormous fosill horse is supposed to have lived in South America) the tendency of domestication has been towards increase. All the writers with charming indefiniteness speak of the wild horses as "small, strong and not fast." We have rather more accurate information as to their *powers of endurance* which are undoubtedly considerable, it is not uncommon for an animal to be captured, ridden sixty or seventy miles straight off, and then tired, not "done up" to be enlarged ; this work on grass feed is not bad. In some of the revolutions in South America these wild horses have been used extensively and in rather extraordinary ways. Thus Paez the cavalry leader of Boliva broke in wild horses and so mounted a very considerable force with which on one occasion he performed extraordinary feat of capturing gunboats in midstream, the men swam their horses in and jumped on board from off their backs. The aquatic powers of horses in this part of the world are remarkable, and it is peculiar that white horses are there thought most of as being the best swimmers. It is really wonderful how horses can adapt themselves to emergencies, those of Central Asia, for example, have often to live like reindeer eating snow for drink and gathering a scanty feed by scraping away the snow. Darwin tells us what a hard time of it horses sometimes have in South America. Cattle and horses in time of drought become so exhausted that when they rush into rivers they are unable to crawl up the muddy banks and thus are drowned. All the small rivers become highly saline and this caused the death of vast numbers in particular spots ; for when an animal drinks of such water it does not recover. Azara described the fury of the wild horses on a similar occasion, rushing to the marshes, those which arrived first being overwhelmed and crushed by those which followed. He adds that more than once he has seen the carcases of upwards of a thousand wild horses thus destroyed. The distinguished naturalist comes the conclusion that a geologist unacquainted with the occasional occurrence of this phenomenon would draw some conclusions of not altogether satisfactory stability from discovery of a breccia of horse bones, yet in spite of ad verse rapidity of spread of horses is a phenomenon of which there can be no doubt. The *diffusion of horses* which in Mexico escaped into the woods and savanahs northward to the rocky mountains and to the sources of the Columbia, is, as Low points out, remarkable, yet not to be compared with what has taken place in the plains of La Plata and other parts of the South American Continent. Darwin shows us that whereas the first horse was landed in America at Buenos Ayres in 1537, in 1580 (less than fifty years) the Patagonians had horses. This spread is, of course, not to be compared with the wonderful increase in numbers of horses in general in Australia which has recently been witnessed, but it may be remarked as an illustration of how the wild horses spread that in New South Wales in 1875, 7,000 wild horses are recorded as having been shot without extermination and the horse best has attained such importance as, I believe, to have received legislative notice in some parts of Australia. [illegible] evidence that even in South America the numbers of horses have been materially lessened by the requirements of man recently. Some *curious eccentricities of wild horses* deserve a passing notice. Darwin remarks on the extraordinary fact that without any apparent reason, and though there is no appreciable difference in climate and soil between the Western and Eastern parts of the Falkland Islands on which he saw horses, they had never left the Eastern part. Another peculiar point is noticed by Azara, the preference of wild horses for the dropping of excrement in or near roads. This carried out on a large scale in S. America has an important influence on the procuration of fodder along the main tracks. Darwin comments on the extreme difficulty of driving large bodies of horses over the S. American plains. One remount officer who left Buenos Ayres with 500 had under 20 on arrival at his destination. The animals are excitable and the approach of a puma or even a fox during the night will cause the horses to disperse in every direction, and even a storm will have the same effect (Voyage of the Beagle). This tendency to wild heedless bolting of large numbers of horses is a phenomenon not unknown to our cavalry officers and those of other nations. I know of one stampede of horses of a cavalry regiment mounted on walers in this country and two serious stampedes occurred among the Guards' horses and those of the Queen's Bays at Adershot at the first autumn manœuvres. Paez in Bolivia turned his tendency to valuable account in the war of independence, for he used to stampede bands of wild horses against the enemy at night. Finally we may observe that as the equine animals in South Africa have been noticed to have a curious tendency to "chum" with the gnu and other ruminants, the wild horse also has been observed on terms of settled freindship with the larger ruminants of the plains on which he is found.

The *paces of the horse* in a natural condition are the walk and gallop. As regards other paces the amble and the canter are undoubtedly artificial, but it has been much discussed as to whether the wild horse trots. We need not enter into the arguments in detail here. The subject has received much attention in America, and Hirdam Woodroffe has concluded that the trot is a natural pace for young untrained animals, also zebra and other wild equine's trot. There are evident falacies in this argument, but to debate on the paces of the horse here would take too much time and trespass too much on the patience of the meeting. Finally in estimating the influence of mankind of the wild horse in the present day we find a difficulty in separating him from the numerous herds of semi-wild animals which in most parts of the world are utilised as reserves of horse supplies, such as the great breeding establishments in Hungary, Russia, and even in Chinese Tartary. A description of one of the latter by Prejevalsky may prove of interest. "The great steppe country through which we passed from Doloknor is the pasture land of the [illegible] Every herd (*durgu* of the Mon [illegible] is under an officer ; a [illegible] supply remount [illegible] under t [illegible] head [illegible]

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* Methods of Capture of wild horses :—

1. Corral thrown my means of lasso round fore legs' saddled, bestriden, and then let go and spurred until controlable.
2. Loose wild horses lassoed and jerked off legs, then ridden.
3. Ridden down by relays of horses.
4. Bewildered by falcon flapping wings in the eyes.
5. Brought down and stunned by a rifle shot behind the ear.
6. Capture and rearing of foals or of wounded horses.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

**TOYS, TOYS, TOYS.**—Just opened a large Assortment, also Ladies' Fans, Parasols, Umbrellas, Albums, Scrap Books, Inkstands, Tin Trunks, Tin Trays, &c. Prices Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

**WANTED, a BED-ROOM,** with Bath-room, in the Fort, by a Gentleman. Address "B. L." care of this Paper.

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**LADIES' PURSES, LADIES' COMPANIONS,** Fans, &c., Inkstands, Writing Cases, &c. PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.

**IF you want a Ready-made Cabinet for your** Drawing-room or Furnished House at short notice, go and see the enormous stock at NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road.

**FOR SALE,** an English-built Canoe-shaped LANDAU in Good order. The property of the Hon'ble Mr. J. B. PEILE. Apply to CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

**PRESENTATION SILVER CUPS,** of the very best English make, beautiful pattern, Price Rs. 45 to Rs. 85. At S. and J. KHAN, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

**TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!**—Three fresh consignments of New Season Spring Crop TEAS from COL. HAWES' GARDEN. Price list in to-day's paper front page double column.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

**ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED** COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

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5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

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**TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.**—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

**SINGING AND PIANO** taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart-Row.

**SWAINE and ADENEY.**—Just received by the well known makers, riding, driving and hunting Whips.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

**£6,500,000** STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

**TERAI HATS** of Soft French Felt, Navy Blue, Tobacco, Black, Slate and Grey, Rs. 8 to 10-8 each. The CASH BAZAAR, LD., Hatters and Hosiers, Bombay and Poona.

**CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!**—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

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J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

**WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.**—Native Designs—Medals :—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The CLERK, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

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W.—Being a selection
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## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Aspatria, 1,920 tons, Captain J. Veale, will sail this morning for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE Rubattino boat Bisagno, ,499 tons, Captain S. Anfosgi, which arrived in Bombay harbour on the evening of the 3rd instant has brought from China, (not from Genoa as inadvertently stated yesterday) a general cargo and one first class and five deck passengers.

### ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta, 2,696 tons, Captain R. G. Murray, which arrived in Bombay on Wednesday evening from Sydney, brought in a general cargo, Her Majesty's China and Australian mails and the following passengers. She called during her voyage, at Melbourne, Glenely, Hongkong and Colombo. The names of the passengers are :—Major Brown, Messrs Brown, Dixon, Jarnimi, Fraser, Keith, Scott, Paterson, and McKeir, Dr. A. Wilson, Miss Godfrey, Mr. J. Robinson, Mr. B. Price, Mrs. Van Stieghtes, Mr. and Mrs. Diss, Mr. and Mrs. Jennings, Mrs. Chown and son, Messrs. M. H. Park, Price, Corbet, and T. N. Armstrong, Dr. G. Desai, Mr. Tar Mahomed, Messrs. Baron, Stark Walch, Baron Von Klamp, Messrs. D. and A. Sharp, and Fowlers, and six deck.

### VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

4TH AUGUST, 1887.

| Vessels. | Net Tonnage. | Captains. | Sheds. | Company or Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Brindisi.... | 3512 | E. Ashdown.. .. | A | P. & O. Co. |
| " City of Canterbury .. | 2099 | A. B. Gray....... | B | Sir C. Forbes & Co. |
| " Zambesi .... | .. | Preston ......... | C | P. & O. Co. |
| " Paramatta.. | 2684 | R. C. Murray .. | D | P. & O. Co. |
| " Inchgarvie.. | 1728 | W. Sanders ..... | E | J. Mackintosh & Co. |
| Ship Wallace .. | 1585 | W. H. Smith .. | F | The Captain. |
| S.S. Clan Macdonald ...... | 1716 | W. J. Rule........ | G | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Aspatria.... | 1920 | G. Veale......... | H J | Cursetji Edulji. |
| " Atrato...... | 2065 | J. R. Gordon ... | K | F. Muir & Co. |
| " Akbar ...... | 1440 | R. Collin......... | L | Hajee Cassum. |
| " Regina...... | 2119 | T. Kayll ......... | M | ...... |
| " Q. Victoria . | 1506 | A. Creagan .... | N | W. & A. Graham & Co. |
| " Mamluke ... | 1752 | A. Newey ...... | P | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " C. of York... | 1478 | R. Wylie ....... | Q | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " Bisagno .... | 1499 | S. Anfasso...... | Ibis | Navigazione G. Italiana. |
| " Aurora .... | 2666 | F. Newell ...... | .. | K. Nixon & Co. |
| " C. Buchanan | 1912 | W. Millar ....... | .. | F. Muir & Co. |

The following vessels were entered outwards yesterday :—
Steamer Bisagno, for Colombo and China.
" Parramatta, for London.

The steamer Aspatria, Veale, was cleared out yesterday for Calcutta.

### CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
31 India s..............Day..........London, June 25.
Khandalla s.......Dougherty.Colombo, July 23.

DEPARTURES.

July 31.—Steamers Quetta and Chanda. Barque Sateria.

### MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.
1 Narenta s ......... ....... Calcutta.
Carlton s ......... ....... Marseilles.
Pericles ship ..... ....... London.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 3.

MacMahon, Capt., Bo., Qr.-Mr. Genl.'s Dept., on duty, from Poona.

AUGUST 4.

Lincoln, Lt., Bo., 23rd B. L. I., on duty, from Burma.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 4.

Kreyer, Lt., Bo., 17th B. I., on leave, to Poona.
Bell, Lt., Bo., 17th B. I., on leave, to Poona.

### BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

By Lieut-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 5th, 1887.

2. The usual monthly Regimental Committee Meeting will be held at Head-Quarters this day Friday, the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

By Order,
(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

### DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy. of Canterbury (s), 3,200 cwts wheat, G Kessowji.
Iran (s), 750 cwts coir yarn, F L Batliboi; 100 bales gunny bags, Bhimji Moolji; 10,000 cwts wheat, The Bombay Co.

FOR LONDON.

Paramatta (s), 8 bales skins, P H Abdool Kadar; 45 cwts gum, R Poonja; 3 chests opium, The P and O Co; 102 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell; 110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, G Morarji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen Victoria (s), 38,009 cwts linseed and 8,004 cwts poppy-seed, Finlay Muir and Co; 500 cwts horns, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Atrato s—1,226 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 1,999 cwts rapeseed, Punnett and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arora (s), 6,000 cwts ground-nuts, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Arora (s), 639 cwts rapeseed, 2,960 cwts wheat and 328 cwts linseed, Lang Moir and Co; 7,000 cwts wheat, 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.
Iran (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, F Masotti and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 499 cwts linseed, 2,200 cwts rapeseed and 5,060 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Arora (s), 10,044 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Brindisi s—20 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Bisagno (s), 100 bales twist, J Campbell and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Brindisi (s), 25 bales twist, S E. Sassoon.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bisagno (s), 90 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 200 bales twist, V Poonjabhai; 660 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.
Brindisi (s), 35 bales twist, The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co; 100 bales twist, S N Talati and Co; 200 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 50 bales twist, D P Marker; 11 chests opium, J Norosji; 11 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 7 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

ERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
MBAY, 3rd August, 1887.
ions taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m.,
m., and 20 p.m.

eg. Fah. ........... 29·753
78·0
75·6
74·7
·897
y clouded=10) ... 10·0
t 6 p.m.) ... 81·4
10 a.m.) ... 76·0
WSW, W, WSW.
609
1·07
2·00
57·16
ig .. 0·04

M.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, AUG. 4.

CONSOLS in London yesterday receded ⅛ to 101½ and the Indian Sterling 3½ per cent. Loan has declined ½ to 101¾. Bar Silver is quoted 1-16d. per oz. lower at 44¼d.—the equivalent of about 1s. 4 31-32d. per rupee—but Rupee Paper has advanced ⅛ both in 4 and 4½ per cents.

In Mincing Lane Coffee has advanced 1s. per cwt. to 95s. 6d. for Mid-Plantation and Fair Rio in New York comes ¼ cent higher. Other articles of produce are reported unchanged.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet in tone and prices were lower by 1-16d. per lb. for Mid-Uplands and Good and Fine Broach and for Americans to arrive in all positions. The day's sales, however, were 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, quite a full average rate of business as things go. In New York yesterday ready Mid-Uplands were unaltered at 10 cents and futures were one point dearer at 9·20 cents for December.

Locally, there is no new development in the position of the staple. The inquiry for export remains inactive, and so far as we can ascertain has only to-day led to the purchase of 200 bales ginned Dharwar about F. G. F. at Rs. 178. The mills have bought 200 bales Indore at Rs. 160, and 100 bales Dhollera at Rs. 184 to Rs. 187 per candy. The new crop reports in to-day nearly all complain of too much rain, but Broach is the only district in which damage to any serious extent is said to have been done. In most other quarters a short spell of fine weather would probably set things to rights, and a change now may not unreasonably be looked for.

WHEAT is still an exceedingly dull market. Some cancelments of September delivery contracts are said to have been effected at very low rates, but we have not heard of any actual purchases for shipment, either ready or forward.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

EXCHANGE.—Government have again succeeded in realising very full prices for their Bills. At the weekly biddings yesterday Rs. 22,10,000 were taken up in Drafts at an average of 1s. 4·94d., and 3 lakhs in Wire Transfers at 1s. 5·04d., tenders at 1s. 4 15-16d. and 1s. 5d. respectively only receiving 19 per cent of the amounts applied for. In addition, Rs. 80,000 were taken up in Bills at 1s. 5d. and 3 lakhs in Transfers at 1s. 5 1-16d. in the shape of extra allotments, making a total of Rs. 28,90,000 placed during the day at an advance of 1-16d. to 3-32d. as compared with the previous week's biddings.

This result supported as it is by strengthening advices from Calcutta has naturally imparted a very steady tone to our market, and opening at an advance of 1-32d. all round we close to a full nise of 1-16d. So far as private Bills are concerned. We are now back again to the even 1s. 5d. per rupee, and it remains to be seen whether that figure will prove the turning point of the market as it so frequently has been of late. We quote for Tuesday's mail :—

Bank Bills on demand..... 1s. 5d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic ...... 1s. 5d. "
Do. 3 months' sight.. 1s. 5 1-16d. "
Credits 3 months' sight 1s. 5 3-16d. "
Francs 3 months' sight 1·81 "

The position of Silver in the Mint as shown by the statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton ............ | 319 bales. |
| Wheat ............ | 13,604 cwts. |
| Linseed ............ | 1,182 " |
| Rapeseed ............ | 1,202 " |
| Gingelly ............ | 2,240 " |
| Groundnuts ............ | 1,554 " |

FREIGHTS are dull and for Liverpool there are no shippers of Wheat at 15s. per ser, in fact it is very problematical whether 13s. 9d. would lead to business. For measurement 17s. 6d. is quoted, but probably 16s. 3d. would be accepted, and the latter figure is definitely the quotation for Continental ports.

The Liners we hear are prepared to book cargo for Sicily again, which looks as if the cholera epidemic were abating.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Value of Silver in the Mint, on 27th July, 1887, | 32,66,685 |
| Silver received during the week ............ | 3,20,282 |
| | 35,86,967 |
| New coin paid during the week ............ | 1,00,005 |
| | 34,86,962 |
| Silver belonging to private individuals ...... | 6,93,799 |
| | 41,80,761 |
| Last week............ | 34,09,328 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been decidedly firmer to-day, and a considerable business has been done, chiefly of a speculative character. Fours have been dealt in at Rs. 97 11-16 up to Rs. 97 13-16, including the new loan, some of the purchases it is said being to cook in bear sales of the New Paper made at Rs. 97-18 to 1-4, Fours-and-a-half remain at Rs. 102-1-8 nominal.

We now learn that the average rate at which the new loan was allotted was slightly lower than we reported on Tuesday but the authorities for some reason best known to themselves, have so far issued no official statement in Bombay of the prices realised. The only authoritative intimation given to the public in connection with the transaction as yet, is a list of the successful tenderers; a very puestionable disclasure to make, as people do not always care to have their transaction published to the world for the benefit possibly of adverse or competing operators. The method in which the whole thing has been worked indeed, has been the reverse of popular, and it is no wonder that the loan was received in commercial circles with an absence of interest amounting almost to indifference. Bombay, we hear, leaving out the amount secured by the Presidency Bank, has only taken up one-eighth of the loan, and this at a time when capitalists find a difficulty in employing their funds at 2½ per annum. Surely there is something in the system which wants remedying ?

SHARES.—Bank of Bombay have advanced to Rs. 740. Spinning and Weaving mills are if anything the turn quieter. Mofussil Co.'s shares have receded to Rs. 437½

### BOMBAY BILL AND ST K LISTS.

#### BANKS

| — | Shares. | Amt. | Paid up. | Last Dividend. | Cash. Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | Rs. | Rs. | | Rs. |
| Bank of Bombay .... | 20,000 | 500 | all | 14 pct. | 740 |
| Bank of Bengal .... | 12,000 | 500 | all | 10 do. | 850xd |
| Bank of Madras ..... | 10,000 | 500 | all | 14 do. | 660 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | | |
| Agra Bank ............ | 10,000 | £<br>100 | £ | 6 do. | 105 |
| Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation ...... | 80,000 | $125 | all | 17½ do. | £52 |
| National Bank of India ............ | 87,320 | 250 | | 5 pct. | 122 |

#### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock ............ | .. | £100 | – | .. | £154½ |
| S. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.... | – | £100 | – | .. | £171 |

#### INSURANCE COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay Fire Insurance Co ............ | 800 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 990 |
| Empire Fire Insurance Co ............ | 200 | 5,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 60 | 1,030 |
| Indian Fire Insurance Co ............ | 110 | 4,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 90 | 1,000 |
| Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co. ...... | 250 | 8,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 100 | 1,750 |

#### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar Cotton ........ | 200 | 1,250 | 1,250 | Rs. 54 | 1,250 |
| Albert Ginning Co. .. | 100 | 500 | 500 | Rs. | 425 |
| Albert Press Co., Kurrachee ............ | 100 | 1,100 | 1,100 | Rs. 100 | 875 |
| Apollo Press Co. (small shares) ...... | 750 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 20 | 235 |
| Bellary ............ | 820 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 20 | 350 |
| Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld ............ | 0 | 200 | 200 | Rs. 16 | 120 |
| Bombay Cotton Press. | 10) | 125 | 125 | Rs. 14 | 120 |
| Colaba Press Co. .... | 0 | 1,880 | 1,880 | Rs. 600 | 580 |
| Dhollera P. & G. Co. . | 0 | 300 | 300 | 12 | 105 |
| East India Press Co. . | 0 | ,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 150 | 1,475 |
| Fort Press Co. ........ | 150 | 8,500 | 8,500 | Rs. 60 | 1,425 |
| French Press Co. .... | 300 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 80 | 600 |
| Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld. ............ | 450 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 25 | 400 |
| Khamgaum Cotton Press Co. ............ | 240 | 450 | all | Rs. 45 | 365 |
| Manmar Manfg. Co .. | 1,000 | 250 | 250 | Rs. 10 | 237½ |
| Mercantile Press .... | 1,500 | 125 | 125 | – | 95 |
| Mofussil Co. ........ | 3,125 | 400 | 400 | Rs. 55 | 437½ |
| New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co. | 1,250 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 60 | 565 |
| New Indian Press .... | 4,000 | 125 | 125 | – | 117½ |
| Prince of W. Press .. | 600 | 500 | 100 | Rs. 30 | 370 |
| Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.) ...... | 500 | 500 | 500 | Rs. 75 | 450 |
| Sind Press Co. ...... | 400 | 2,000 | 75 | Rs. 75 | 512½ |
| Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co. .... | 100 | 1,000 | 1,000 | Rs. 120 | 1,200 |
| Sassoon Press Co. .. | 300 | 500 | 500 | 2 | 500 |
| Volkart Press Co. .... | 450 | [illegible] | 1,000 | Rs. 70 | 640 |

**DR. F. B. SEERVAI,**
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

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ARE CUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.

IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.

**MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,**
BOMBAY.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

BRETT—July 29, at 12, Theatre Road, Calcutta, the wife of Cecil M W Brett, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter

DEATH.

GRANGE—July 7, at Banda, of cholera, Arrabella, Georgiana, the beloved wife of J Grange Inspector of Police. Deeply regretted by her husband and thirteen children.

# The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1887.

THE decision of the Secretary of State with regard to the Cambay case will not take our readers by surprise. Our London correspondent had already apprised them that Mr. Wilson's friends had reason to believe that Lord Cross would take a favourable view of the appeal presented to him. We have now the announcement that the Secretary of State does not share the views of the Bombay Government regarding Mr. Wilson's guilt, and has acquitted him. This statement is supplemented by the information that Mr. Wilson has resigned the service Whether the resignation is a consequence of the acquittal, or is irrespective of it, we have not yet learned. It is difficult to suppose that the Secretary of State's decision partakes of the nature of the famous verdict "Not guilty, but the prisoner should not do it again." It is equally difficult to approve or to disapprove of an acquittal so closely connected with resignation. We are equally in the dark as to the grounds of either. The decision of the Bombay Government was embodied in a Resolution avowedly founded on the report of Commissioners who had inquired into the case during three weeks, in which they heard evidence which was sifted by the cross-examination of counsel, Mr. Wilson and his accuser being both represented. The proceedings were open to the public, and were published in the newspapers. The report of the Commissioners has been [illegible] the Secretary of State. Now that the final decision has been arrived at, it is to be presumed that the report will be published, with Lord Cross's reasons for dissenting from the opinion formed by the Commissioners and approved by the Government of Bombay. The Secretary of State may of course have good reasons for declining to concur in the opinion arrived at by the Commissioners, and in reversing the decision of the Government of Bombay, but until they are made known the public will reserve its judgment. Mr. Naylor and Mr. Moore admittedly conducted the inquiry with a patient determination to arrive at the truth, and their strict impartiality has never been called in question. They saw the witnesses under examination and cross-examination, compared the evidence, which was conflicting, with facts which were admitted by both sides, and drew their conclusions with great care. Their finding was adverse to Mr. Wilson, and the Bombay Government upon a review of proceedings concurred in the finding of the Commissioners. Lord Cross has set aside the decision formed by the Government on the spot upon the testimony of those who had heard the evidence and seen the witnesses. The ground for doing so may prove sufficient, but the presumption cannot be said to be in its favour.

In saying this we do not intend to throw by anticipation any doubt or discredit on the Secretary of State's decision. We pointed out in March last that while the case as presented to the Common on the one hand, and by the counsel for Mr. Wilson on the other, could really have only one issue, yet that if approached from a different point of view, the facts were capable of an interpretation consistent at once with the good faith of the Dewan of Cambay, with whom the charge originated, and the innocence of Mr. Wilson, whose letters and utterances were so damnatory that it was necessary to deny the good faith of those who made them part of their case. The case for the defence was based on the theory that Mr. Shamrao Laud had trumped up the case against Mr. Wilson, and had invented the story that the accused had sent a mallee to ask that his daughter should be sent to the Collector's house. To make good this perilous proposition every effort was made to show that the Dewan and his family were upstarts, intriguers, dishonest, and just the sort of people to conspire to make a false charge in order to gain an ascendancy over a political officer supposed to be unfriendly, or else ruin him in case of his proving hostile. A defence of this kind was one which it was easy to discredit when a letter in Mr. Wilson's handwriting existed, saying that he was sure the Dewan was under a misapprehension, and that if the matter was explained all would be well. Such a letter was quite irreconcilable with the theory that Mr. Wilson knew nothing of a proposal made in his name that the Dewan's daughter should be sent to him for an immoral purpose, and when that theory fell to the ground the inference was natural that his defence having failed he must be guilty. We at the time contrasted with the fatal perversity of the defence actually put before the Commissioners the facts of the case as they stood apart from the case put by counsel for Mr. Wilson : we wrote as follows :—

"That certain proposals were made to the Dewan by Mr. Wilson's malee has been proved beyond all doubt even against the denial on oath of the malee himself. The attempt to resist the proofs of this fact, and to throw upon the Dewan the imputation of having concocted the story of the malee's message, and the attempt to support that theory by an elaborate attack on the character of that Dewan, placed the accused in a position of extreme difficulty. Once it was established that the malee had really made such a proposal, and that he had been employed on various errands before, the belief that in this case also he was entrusted with a mission, and that the charge was well founded became very strong. The presumption eventually went that way, and being sustained by other considerations, it assumed an irresistible weight. Now if the defence had rested on a different line; if the fact that the proposal had been made was not contested, and the impossible theory had not been pressed that the Dewan had contrived a plan for forcing the hand of the political officer in the matter of the testimony to his success as an administrator, it would have been much more easy to throw doubt on the representative capacity of the discreditable malee. If, instead of vilifying the Dewan, and trying to show that he was an adventurer whose position was so precarious that he would even bring his daughter's name into an intrigue for a commendatory letter from an official about to leave Cambay, the attention of the Commissioners had been directed to antecedents which showed that Mr. Shamrao Laud was a man who could take care of himself, seeing that he had got rather the best of a controversy with the Bombay Government, and had been re-appointed to the office of Dewan, and that he had already obtained the official approval of Mr. Wilson's predecessor, the complexion of the case would probably have undergone a change. For it would have seemed nothing short of madness on the part of an experienced political officer to have put himself in the power of a man who had shown a certain capacity for defending himself, and was likely to resent the outrageous proposal made him by the malee. That the latter should have listened to some baleful suggestion which might have been made by some of the Dewan's enemies in Cambay, would in this connection have been more probable than that he was authorised by his master to prefer a request which was certain to be refused, and was refused. The refusal was not only probable but certain, and was equally certain to entail disastrous consequences. Any intelligence above that of a malee could—one would suppose—have seen that."

We added that "our one doubt as to the degree of acceptance which ought to be given to the finding of the Commissioners, is based on the difficulty of believing that any sane man would have made and persisted in such overtures, at the manifest risk of rebuff and ruin. The one consideration that might lessen that difficulty was of course supplied when an elaborate effort was made to show that the Dewan's antecedents were so unfortunate and his actual position so precarious, that his refusal or resentment need not necessarily have been calculated upon. It may not even now be too late to consider whether the point of view we have indicated does not furnish an explanation of the expressions in Mr. Wilson's letter to the effect that there had been a misunderstanding, and that he would be able to explain what had happened." Probably it will be found that the Secretary of State's reversal of the decision of the Bombay Government is largely based on considerations similar to those which we thus expressed last March.

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WE alluded yesterday to the disadvantages under which the Indian opium trade has been placed by the supplementary Convention with China which commutes the internal transit duties at a rate which, it is contended, is excessive and far in advance of the average rate at which these duties were formerly levied. The subject is one to which the serious attention of the Government of India has been called [illegible] in the price realized for opium. The price taken by Sir Auckland Colvin in his Budget for the current year has already been disappointed. His estimate was for Rs. 1,100 per chest, but the latest price realized at Calcutta was Rs. 1,065 for Patna and Rs. 1,030 for Benares. The realizations of Malwa opium shipped through Bombay have been equally disappointing. The last crop was fifteen thousand chests short of the average,—30,000 chests instead of 45,000, and Malwa dealers, anticipating a rise in consequence, held their stocks as long as they could, and then had to sell, in spite of a short crop, at a lower rate, the increasing competition of the native-grown drug, and the disadvantages under which the new system for the collection of duties in China have placed importers, proving more than sufficient to outweigh any influence that the shortness of the crop might have exercised in the direction of higher prices. The times, then, are not favourable for the trade—not favourable enough, we should have thought, to encourage attempts to revive the monopoly in the carrying of opium to China which the P. and O. Company formerly enjoyed. The attempt is, however, about to be made, and the commercial community in Bombay will watch it with no little interest. At present the carrying of opium to China is virtually confined to the P. and O. Company and the Rubattino Company, the third line in the China trade being under agreement with the P. and O. not to carry opium in consideration of a percentage upon the opium freights being handed over to it. It is now proposed, we understand, to endeavour to induce the Italian line to enter into a similar arrangement. The constitution of this triple alliance would virtually revive the old monopoly, one of the incidents of which—and Bombay shippers are not likely to forget it—was a rate of thirty rupees per chest, or about three times the present rate. The matter is one in which the P. and O. has a perfect right to make—as any other company has a perfect right to accept—any terms which it may deem conducive to its interests. But there is no reason why we should forget that in its most recent attempt to establish a monopoly in the China carrying trade the P. and O. has been conspicuously unsuccessful. Its agreement with the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's to keep up the freight of yarns at the prohibitive figure of fifteen rupees a ton did not secure it against the necessity of yielding to wholesome competition and to the united action of the yarn producers of Bombay, acting through the Millowners' Association. The story of the warfare between the trade and the "ring"—if two companies can make a "ring"—is too well known to need telling again. The result, however, was perfectly satisfactory to the trade, and we cannot think that in the long run the coalesced companies will have reason to complain of it. Yarn is now being carried to China at nine to ten rupees per ton, a rate which has very favourably influenced trade. Last year's exports to China and Japan amounted to 219,950 bales, as compared with only 112,403 in 1883, and the continued briskness of the trade is in no small degree owing to the favourable terms which shippers obtain under the more natural conditions which now prevail. It remains to be seen whether the attempt to secure a monopoly in the carrying of opium will meet with a greater success than that which attended this other enterprise. It will be interesting to learn what answer the Rubattino Company, who proved such effective instruments in the hands of the Millowners' Association for defeating the previous attempt, will make to the proposals that have been made to them from the other side. But it is not pretended that the last word will remain with them. The resolution even of two influential companies to leave the opium trade in the hands of a third would not debar a fourth line from interposing and from playing the same useful part that the Rubattino line played last year. For the China trade is still growing, as that enterprising Company acknowledge in their determination to place a third steamer on the berth this month, and with propects as good as those which the market offers just now, it would not be surprising if the number of competitors were enlarged. At all events the contingency is worth taking into account.

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THE following Secretariat appointments are notified to take effect from the date on which the Hon. Mr. J. R. Naylor assumed office as temporary member of the Governor's Council :—Mr. T. D. Mackenzie, C. S., to act as Chief Secretary to Government, during the absence of Mr. J. B. Richey, C.S.I., with charge of the Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Departments; and Mr. W. Lee-Warner to act as Secretary in the Political, Secret, Judicial and Educational Departments, during the absence of Mr. Richey.

THE appointment of Mr. A. Keyser, C.S., to act as Collector and Magistrate of Poona, is notified.

MR. W. A. EAST, C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave for three months on medical certificate, and Mr. J. L. Lushington, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Mahratta Country, Revenue Survey, an extension of furlough for the same period.

MR. G. M. C. HARRISON has been appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Shikarpore Canals, during the absence of Mr. J. G. Single; Mr. D. Rutherford to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Sholapore and Bijapore, with effect from the departure of Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, and Rao Saheb Himiathal Dhirajram to act as Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, during the absence of Mr. C. A. Clifton.

BRIGADE-SURGEON G. SEXTON, I.M.S., in medical charge of the 21st Bombay Infantry, has been appointed to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Surgeon-Major G. W. R. Hay.

DURING the absence of Captain G. C. Parker, Indian Marine, on two months' privilege leave, Captain Davies will act as Port Officer, Karachi, and Mr. R. N. Coghlan as Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

MR. ARTHUR BRISCOE EDWARDES, Assistant Conservator of the Port, has been appointed provisional member of the Board of Examiners for Bombay, for granting certificates of competency to masters and mates.

MR. R. B. TOYNER, Executive Engineer, P.W.D., has been allowed furlough to England for two years.

THE Courts of Small Causes at Ahmedabad and Nariad will adjourn from October 22 to November 11.

THE following is the official summary of the Bombay Presidency Season Reports for the week ending the 2nd instant :—More or less rain throughout the Presidency; more still wanted in parts of five districts. Khariff sowing and transplanting not yet finished in some districts; young crops slightly injured by excessive moisture in parts of Gujarat, Khandesh, Poona, and Karachi. In Sind the river continues rising. Fever and small-pox in parts of eight, cattle-disease in parts of eleven, and cholera in parts of fourteen districts.

THE story of the British officers who are at work on the fortifications of Herat dies hard. It has even re-appeared in a more circumstantial form, Lieutenant-Colonel Holdich and Major Talbot being marked down as the particular culprits. If those officers are now at Herat, we are reminded by an up-country paper they must have made uncommon speed in getting there, for they were enjoying a well-earned furlough in England so late as a month ago.

THE Bengal-Nagpur Railway will not only provide a more direct railway route between Bombay and Calcutta than hitherto exists, but it will justify the laying of a new telegraph line between those two ports. The Government have already a line as far as Bilaspur on the Nagpur side, and they will complete the connection to Assensole along the tract which the railway will take. The Telegraph Department will put up on their posts such wires as the Railway Company require, the latter paying an annual rent for them.

IT may be remembered that a report was circulated some months ago that Sikander Khan had been appointed Governor of Panjdeh by the Russians, and that some weeks ago it was again revived, and he was said to be gaining great influence over the tribes north of Herat. A flat contradiction was given to both these reports, a telegraphic inquiry to Teheran showing that Sikandar was living quietly there, and could be seen every evening in places where men most resort. But again "from native sources" comes the rumour that Sikander Khan is Governor of Panjdeh, and has been intriguing with certain Afghan officials. Bazaar gossip, remarks an up-country paper, may make him Governor of Moscow itself, just as it makes Dhulip Singh a commander of a lakh of Russians somewhere in Central Asia; "but we cannot see why in these days of telegraphs such gossip need be relied upon when a man's whereabouts can be so readily ascertained."

THE Government of India has directed that lists of articles ordinarily required by the different Government departments, with an estimate of the annual expenditure and samples of the articles, should be sent to the different jails in the Bengal Presidency, where such articles are manufactured, with a view to contracts being entered into for their supply. Jail manufacture is evidently in these times of financial pressure again to be encouraged by the Government of India.

AMONG the operations carried on last year by the Survey Department was that of the Andamans, which was completed under the superintendence of Captain Hobday. The survey has been executed generally on the scale of half an inch to one mile, except special portions round the Settlement of Port Blair, which were done on the four inch scale. All the islands were surveyed except a large part of the Little Andamans, where a survey was impracticable owing to the hostility of the savages. The Governor-General in Council is pleased to observe the commendation bestowed on Captain Hobday and his assistants both by the officiating Surveyor-General and the Superintendent of Port Blair, and his Excellency also desires to express his thanks to the local authorities for the valuable assistance rendered to the Survey party, to which the success of the operations is largely due.

# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## PROPOSED CONFERENCE ON THE SUGAR BOUNTIES.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

In reply to a question in the House of Lords last night, Lord Salisbury stated that Germany, Spain and Belgium had signified their assent to a proposal made by Government that a Conference should be held to discuss the question of the Sugar Bounties.

Up to the present it was not known what action France would take in the matter.

## THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

A letter bearing the signatures of 300 members of the House of Commons has been presented to Lord Salisbury in favour of the Vancouver Line as an alternative Mail route.

Rear Admiral the Hon. E. R. Fremantle, Commanding one of the attacking Squadrons in the Naval Manœuvres now being carried out, having captured Falmouth has sailed in the direction of Dover which place is depended by Vice-Admiral Sir William Hewett, while another Squadron is engaged in an attack upon Liverpool.

## CHOLERA IN MALTA.

MALTA, AUG. 3.

Two deaths from cholera have occurred here.

## THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, AUG. 4.

The Irish Land Bill has passed through the Committee of the House of Commons.

## THE INDIAN BUDGET.

Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Treasury, stated last night that he had in course of preparation a memorandum explanatory of the Indian Budget, which would be presented to members of the House shortly before the Budget Statement was made.

## THE NAVAL MANŒUVRES.

A portion of the defending force has captured five of the enemy's Ironclads off Holyhead, after a tough engagement lasting 21 hours.

## RETURN OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught returns to India by the P. and O. Mail steamer leaving Brindisi on the 22nd instant.

## ITALY AND ABYSSINIA.

ROME, AUG. 3.

Ten thousand Italian troops have been ordered to proceed at once to Massowah.

## RELEASE OF ZEBEHR PASHA.

GIBRALTAR, AUG. 3.

Zebehr Pasha has been released after having signed a guarantee for good behaviour.

## SUCCESSOR TO SIR THEODORE HOPE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 4.

Sir Charles Elliott will succeed Sir Theodore Hope as Member of Council in charge of the Public Works Department, when the latter retires in December next.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 3.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee and Malabar Coast, left here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, AUG. .

French mail steamer Yangtse, from Suez, arrived.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Fair Dholleras | 3 15-16 |

The Manchester market has been firm.

| | |
|---|---|
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper | 69 |
| 4½ per cent. „ | 72 |
| 3 per cent. Consols for account | 101⅛ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan | 101⅞ |
| 4½ per cent. French Rentes | 107 |
| Bar Silver | 44¼ |

The sum of about £ 100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for North America.

## THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, Aug. 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 p.m. | 79·4 |

THURSDAY August 4.

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 a.m. | 78·7 |
| 10 a.m. | 82·2 |
| p.m. | 83·3 |
| 4 p.m. | 82·5 |

It appears that at present there is an unusually large supply of good East India cotton at Liverpool which the spinners say they cannot use, as their hands would strike and they would have to make alterations in their machinery. In the meantime, however, the continental spinners have adapted their machinery to the use of Indian cotton, and are shipping it direct at a cheap rate. The American spinners are also beginning to use Surats and Tinnevellys, for the first time for some years. The question has been taken up by some of the spinners in Manchester, who seem to be of opinion that, if Indian cotton is not purchased in England, the Indian customers will go elsewhere to purchase their cloth. Another grievance which the growers of Indian cotton have to contend against is the excessive allowance for adulteration which the Liverpool arbitrators always impose on what is called Bengal cotton, in consequence of which, it is said, less will in future be shipped to England, and more sent to the Continent, where the arbitrators are not so particular.

Some curious orders and notifications appear at intervals in the *Chinese Government Gazette.* The following extract shows that the relationship of murderers to their victims is an important factor in the punishments to be inflicted. It appears that two brothers named Wang Chen-hsiang and Wang Chen-lu murdered their brother and his wife in a treacherous manner. The *Pekin Gazette* then goes on to say :—

The following are the provisions of the law on the subject :—(1st)—For the wilful murder of a person senior by birth to the murderer and related to him within the first degree of mourning, the punishment is *ling ch'ih* for principal and accessory alike. (2nd)—For the wilful murder of two persons in one family who are senior to the murderer and related to him within the fifth degree of mourning, the punishment is decapitation with exposure of the head. Wang Cheu-hsiang has been sentenced under the first of the above clauses, but the fact that Wang Cheng-lu has passed into another family by adoption, reduces the relationship between him and the murdered man from the first to the fourth degree of mourning. It is found, however, that no special punishment is provided for the murder of two persons in a family related within the fourth degree of mourning, and the murderer has been sentenced under clause two of the foregoing provisions as containing the closest analogy applicable to his case.

The Burdwan Adoption Case has reached the final stage, but it is doubtful whether the litigation in the matter will now cease. On Saturday, Lala Bun Behari Kapur's son was formally adopted by the Adhirani Maharani of Burdwan. The boy was made over to his adoptive mother with all the usual religious ceremonies in the presence of many native and English spectators, and afterwards drove through the town in State. Before the ceremony the young Maharani had an interview with the Dowager Maharani, the first interview for some years, and, although the Dowager Maharani did not formally sanction the adoption, it is believed a reconciliation took place.

## MILITARY NEWS.

Major James Elyes Gordon, General List, Infantry, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major R. E. D. Reilly, S.C., Assistant Quarter Master-General, and Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, I.M.S., in charge of the 12th Bombay Infantry, have been granted six and twelve months' leave, respectively, on urgent private affairs.

Lieutenant C. F. T. Murray, 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, has been admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Colonel J. G. E. Griffiths, S.C., and Surgeon-Major J. Lucas, have been granted extension of leave for four and three months, respectively, on medical certificate.

Major-General Newmarch does not return to India, but probably succeeds General Allen Johnson at the India Office next year. By Major-General Newmarch leaving, Colonel Collen and Colonel Pritchard will be confirmed in their appointments.

## CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

We regret to see that the mortality from cholera in Bombay is increasing. Seventeen deaths occurred during the week ending the 2nd inst., which is considerably in excess of the number of the previous week's fatalities. Average for the past five years was twenty-three. Notwithstanding the increasing mortality, we may congratulate ourselves on the result this year, especially in view of the fact that the prolonged wet weather was an additional pre-disposing cause. The deaths have hitherto been isolated instances, and they have taken place chiefly among Marathi Hindoos belonging to the labouring classes. Many of them were mill-hands, and it may be interesting to know how far they were affected by the sudden change of temperature to which they are subjected on leaving the close rooms of the mill for their homes in the evening. As a general rule mortality is greatest towards the end of July, and it is expected that future returns will show a decrease. Dr. Weir's report, as published in the *Government Gazette*, gives no information regarding the number of attacks. It is not a favourable circumstance that the majority of the fatal cases have occurred in those parts of the City which are most thickly populated. According to locality, the deaths occurred as follows :—Esplanade, 5 ; Market, 2 ; Mandvi, 1 ; Bhuleshwar, 1 ; Dhobi Talao, 1 ; Khetwadi, 1 ; Mahalasksmi, 2 ; Tardeo, 2 ; Water Division, 1. One of the victims was a non-resident and unknown. The distribution of mortality, according to races and castes, was as follows :—Bnddhist, Jain, &c , 1 ; Hindoos of other castes, 6 ; Hindoo outcastes, 7 ; Mussulman, 1 ; Native Christian, 1 ; and European, 1. Cholera continues to prevail very largely in the districts, as will be seen from the following statement :—

| | Attacks. | Deaths. |
|---|---|---|
| Kaira (Dakor and Umreth) | 16 | 10 |
| Broach (city) | 5 | 2 |
| Khandesh (ten talukas) | 673 | 293 |
| Nasik (Niphad, Yeola, Nasik, Nandgaon, Malegaon and Baglan) | 122 | 55 |
| Thana (Shahapore, Murbad, Kalyan, Bhiwndi, and Bassein) | 60 | 29 |
| Rutnagherry | 27 | 17 |
| Poona (Indapore, Khed, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and Haveli) | 207 | 90 |
| Poona City | 64 | 26 |
| Ahmednagar | 428 | 229 |
| Sholapore | 342 | 177 |
| Satara | 958 | 466 |
| Bijapore | 262 | 114 |
| Belgaum (Chikadi, Athni and Gokak) | 64 | 24 |
| Baroda | ... | 11 |

## THE AHMEDABAD WATER SUPPLY SCHEME.

An application by the Municipal Commissioners of Ahmedabad to raise a loan of Rs. 4,10,000 is published in the *Government Gazette*. The purposes for which the loan is required are set forth in the following letter signed by the president, chairman and three members of the City Municipality :—

A sum of Rs. 1,10,000 to be raised to pay off the balance of the two loans of Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 50,000 raised in the years 1883 and 1884 with the sanction of Government. The balance due at this date on account of these two loans is Rs. 1,09,500. It requires an annual absorption of about Rs. 23,000 to pay the annual instalments to meet these loans. The new loan is to be at the same rate of interest, *viz.*, 5 per cent., as before, but the period of its repayment is to extend to 50 years. The advantage to be gained by this arrangement is that the Municipality shall require only Rs. 6,025 per annum to meet this loan of Rs. 1,10,000 instead of Rs. 23,000 required at present, and by so doing a sum of about Rs. 17,000 will be made available for other useful purposes.

The remaining sum of Rs. 3,00,000 is proposed to be spent to commence and carry out a part of the water-supply scheme for the city of Ahmedabad, resolved upon by the Municipality and sanctioned by the Government of Bombay in their Resolution No. 1069, dated 1st April 1887. This loan of Rs. 3,00,000 is also to be raised at 5 per cent. interest for a period not exceeding 50 years. The annual equal instalments o meet the interest and principal of this loan will be Rs. 16,433, which will be met from the sum of Rs. 17,000 set free by the conversion of the loan of Rs. 1,10,000 as stated above. The fact is that by altering the existing balance of the two loans into a loan of a longer period the Municipality will be able to meet the equal annual instalments of Rs. 6,025 (for the loan of Rs. 1,10,000) and of Rs. 16,433 (for the loan of Rs. 3,00,000) from the saving of the amount of Rs. 23,000 at present absorbed by the payment of the instalments of the existing loans.

The average annual ordinary receipts amount to Rs 2,44,006 per annum, while the average ordinary expenditure has been Rs. 1,97,566 per annum, thus leaving a surplus balance of about Rs. 46,440. Out of which a sum of about Rs. 23,000, which goes for the payment of the existing loans, will be utilized for the proposed new loans, still leaving a margin of about Rs. 23,440 to meet extraordinary charges.

We further beg to state that with the exception of the balance of the two loans of Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 50,000 which is proposed to be paid off in the manner above described, there is no other prior charge or liability upon this Municipality.

The total amount sanctioned for the new water-supply scheme is Rs. 6,00,000, but as we cannot expect to be able to spend more than Rs. 3,00,000 in one year, we have asked permission at present to raise only this amount, which will be advantageously expended to bring purer water in sufficient quantity into the city. The remaining three lakhs will be required to complete arrangements for distributing water in the whole city.

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, August 4.—The barometric changes in Northern India are again considerable. The barometer has fallen in Assam, Burma and nearly all stations on the northern side of the Ganges, and has risen elsewhere quickly in the Indus Valley. Pressure is above the average, except in the Gangetic Plain, where it is slightly deficient. The distribution is about normal. The winds are southerly in Bengal and south-easterly up the northern side of the Gangetic Plain, westerly over the Peninsula, and all central parts of the country. Both branches of the monsoon are abnormally strong. The temperature has generally decreased, except in the Carnatic. In the Punjab the change is large. No rain has fallen in Sind, Western Rajputana, south of the Punjab or the Peninsula, except the West Coast Districts and Bombay and the Deccan. The rain is general in the Bay. The current has given moderate rain in Burma and Bengal and slight rain in the Gangetic Plain. The principal falls are 2½ inches at Benares, 1½ at Darjeeling and 1 at Diamond Island, Moulmein, Akyab, Chittagong and Berhampore. The Bombay current has given slight rain to the Coasts Districts. Moderate rain has fallen in the Central Districts and heavy rain in Rajputana. The principal falls are Mount Abu 5 inches and Jeypore 4 inches.

The Committee of the Imperial Institute have decided that the first contract for the building should not extend beyond £150,000. The intention is to form a new street between Exhibition Road and Queen's Road, running parallel with Cromwell Road. The Institute will face this road, and will thus have the Natural History Museum in front and the Albert Hall behind. The money has of late been coming in very satisfactorily, and the expenditure of £150,000 in the first contract will in all probability be considerably increased at a later stage of the work. It is proposed to set aside £120,000 for endowment ; but already the fund is above £300,000, and important contributions are still expected from the Colonies as well as from Manchester and other parts of this country, so that the Committee are in a very satisfactory position.

## THE NEEMUCH RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEEMUCH, AUG. 2.

The second day of the races opened with the Tournament Stakes, which was looked on as a moral for the local pony Evelyne, who on a previous occasion had shown some form, but the winner turned up in the C. T. H. pony Balstra. The race of the day, the Neemuch Stakes, resulted in a surprise, as the despised outsider, Saif Allie, who went to the drawers in a Rs. 700 lottery, no one having the boldness to bid one rupee, after his performance yesterday over one mile in the Derby, where he was apparently beaten after going half a mile, the race being won in 2 min 36 secs. whereas to-day he romped in an easy winner in 2min. 9 secs., for a mile and a quarter, no doubt attributable to the judgement and fine horsemanship of Mr. Wellman, who steered him. Evelyne won the local race half a length from Peter, and the day finished up with the hurdle race for all ponies in which seven faced the starter. This race was won by Mr. Wellman's Herod beating the Mahdi by two lengths, and thus enabling Mr. Wellman to score his third win in succession during the day.

Tournament Stakes—For all Polo ponies. 3 furlongs. Rs. 50 added.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Cotgrave's d p Balstra, 11st., Mr. Woolmer | 1 |
| Mr. Trevor's g m Evelyne, 11st., Mr. Wellman | 2 |
| Mr. Peyton's g m Nellie, 11st., Owner | 3 |
| Capt. Harrison's g p Blotting Paper, 11st., Mr. Gore | 0 |
| Mr. Milward's g g Bounder, 11st., Capt. Furlonger | 0 |

Balstra won comfortably by a length.

Times—44 secs.

Local Race—Rs. 99 added. 4 furlongs.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Trevor's g m Evelyne, 9st. 12lb., Mr. Wellman | 1 |
| Mr. Woolmer's c h p Peter, 10st., Owner | 2 |
| Mr. Pinhey's g g Grayling, 10st. 7lb., Native | 3 |
| Mr. Peyton's g m Nellie, 9st. 10lb., Owner | 0 |
| Mr. Morris' c h m Dolly Varden, 9st. 12lb., Owner | 0 |
| Mr. Woolmer's b m Cigarette, 10st., Owner | 0 |

A good race, won by half a length.

Neemuch Stakes—Rs. 199 added. 1¼ mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capt. Furlonger's b a h Saif Allie, 10st., Mr. Wellman | 1 |
| Mr. Kismet's g h Best Boat, 10st., 5lb. Taylor | 2 |
| Rao Kaliansing's g h Blue Band, 10st. 5lb., Native | 3 |
| Capt. Gott's b h Coriander 10 st., Native | 0 |
| Mr. Foy's b h Pilot, 10st. 7lb., Mr. Woolmer | 0 |
| Major Steven's c g Gambler, 10st. 11lb., Native | 0 |

Best Boat and Blue Band made the running, Saif Allie lying a hundred yards behind. After passing the three quater mile post, Mr. Wellman began to send his horse along, and had them all beaten at the distance, from whence he cantered home an easy winner by three lengths.

Pony Hurdles—Rs. 99 added. 1 mile.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. Wellman's d g Herod, 10st. Owner | 1 |
| Mr. Foy's b p Mahdi, 10st. 3lb. Native | 2 |
| Mr. Connal's Unique, 11st. 4lb. Owner | 3 |
| Rao Kaliansing's c g Cyclops, 9st. 12lb. Native | 0 |
| Col Buller's b g Garryowen 10st. 1lb. Mr. Gore | 0 |
| Mr. Woolmer's b g Anchovy, 10st. 2lb. Owner | 0 |

All got off together, when Herod, Anchovy, and Mahdi singled themselves out from the rest, and raced together to the top of the hill, where Anchovy dropped behind beaten. Herod and Mahdi then drew away, the former winning by two lengths, Unique third.

## PRIVATE MARKETS IN BOMBAY.

Mr. Chabildas Lalloobhoy has made a representation to the Bombay Corporation on the subject of the correspondence that passed between him and the Municipal Commissioner and the Town Council with reference to his application for permission to build a private market at Null Bazaar. In his letter to the Corporation, Mr. Chabildas says :—

I only solicit an expression of your opinion as to whether that honorable body was justified in refusing me the sanction (as announced in newspapers of 28th ult., although no official reply has been sent me) when it so readily and anxiously accorded sanctions for a similar purpose to Messrs. Adamjee Peerbhoy and Raghunath Narayan Khote.

At the meeting of the Town Council, held on 27th July, Mr. Charles, the Municipal Commissioner, said he could not find anywhere on the records that Mr. Arthur Crawford, when Municipal Commissioner, had given me an undertaking never to require my ground for Municipal purposes. This statement, I must say, shows clearly to the public in what order the Municipal records are kept by the officers in charge. As I have already said in one of my letters to the Commissioner, Mr. Crawford's undertaking has been filed amongst original papers in the High Court of Judicature in suit Secretary of State for India *vs* Chabildas Lulloobhoy. Had the Commissioner intimated to me his inability to find this valuable record, I would have most willingly furnished him with the same at my own expense, and am still ready to do the same to you if you desire it.

Of course, I am not at all satisfied with the Town Council's decision, supported by no good reasons, and as soon as I hear from you I shall apply to the higher authorities (I mean his Excellency the Governor in Council, or the High Court, as I may be advised,) to have justice done in this matter not to me alone but to the public in general. But in the meantime I hope that, after giving this matter your careful attention, you will arrive at a favorable conclusion in justice to me, who am not at present a member of your honourable body, or of the worthy Town Council, and to the public at large, who have of late lost their faith in the Municipal authorities owing to the one-sided decision of the Town Council in this matter.

The principle should be settled once for all, whether your resolution permitting markets to be built by private enterprise is to be carried out in its true spirit, or simply to be a privilege or concession to be enjoyed by members of the Corporation and Town Council.

## SERIOUS FLOODS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Chanda, the head-quarters of the most remote district of the Central Provinces, has been the scene of extraordinary floods. It appears that the water was flowing in places over the walls of the town, and that the highest recorded flood in 1810 was topped by three feet. For a space of four days all communication with the outer world was entirely cut off. A correspondent supplies the following details :—

Chanda, which is surrounded by picturesque walls built in the days when the Gonds ruled the country, is situated at the junction of the Erai river and the Jharpat stream. The former on the north is, like most rivers in this district, broad and shallow with a sandy bed ; the latter, though sandy, is more rocky. They both run right under the walls and actually join about half a mile below the city, whence the united streams flow into the Wardha, after running for another three miles. Rain had fallen steadily from the beginning of the month, increasing in quantity from about 8th July, and on the night of the 13th and 14th the three rivers, dammed up by the Wainganga, which also was in full flood, began to rise to a serious extent. The flood increased till the 18th, when it began to subside, but in the meantime it covered nearly half the city, at one place, incredible though it may sound, flowing *over the walls*, which at this particular spot go over a depression. The water was high up through three of the eight gates in the town, and well through a fourth. Fortunately for all concerned, the rivers rose gently, and in the city itself no loss of life has occurred, through cases of drowning have been reported from the district. The damage done has been very great. In the town the floods and the steady incessant rain, which is falling persistently as I write, has accounted for the destruction of over 600 houses, and several villages lying between the Erai and Wardha rivers must have been swept away. There is a mark on the city wall showing the highest point ever reaching by a flood before—in 1810 : the recent one was three feet higher. To add to our difficulties a large bridge between the town and the Erai, on the Warora road, has been completely carried away, and we had no communication with the outer world from Wednesday evening (13th July), when we received our post, till Sunday morning (the 17th). For extraordinary though it may seem, this station, the head-quarters of a very large district, in which are situated a large number of chiefships, the inhabitants of which are wild and, from the nature of their surroundings, somewhat lawless in their habits, is separated from its nearest railway station by several unbridged rivers, and has not even a telegraph line, our nearest telegraph station being the aforesaid railway station. During the rains Chanda is often completely cut off from any communication with other stations.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil,—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skins, writes :—" After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil. I have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsules imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansad Harford and Co., 210 High Holborn, London.

## BANK OF BOMBAY.

The twentieth ordinary general meeting of the proprietors and shareholders of the Bank of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, the Hon. F. Forbes Adam, the chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following reports of the directors and auditors were submitted :—

The directors beg to submit to the shareholders the audited statement of accounts of the Bank for the half-year ended 30th June last, with the auditors' report. Money has been in steady demand at Head Office during the six months, and the Bank's funds have been well employed. The branches also, as a whole, have done well. The new agreement between Government and the Bank for the conduct of the Government business in Bombay has been executed by the directors and forwarded to the Government of India for completion. Provision has been made for a probable loss of Rs. 15,000 on the only doubtful debt arising out of the half year's working. The profit and loss account shows a net gain of Rs. 8,71,945-9-6, including the balance of Rs. 1,34,453-6-10 brought from the previous half-year. The directors have declared a dividend for the half-year at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of income tax ;—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Which will absorb | Rs. | 7,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| They have transferred to Fund for Losses | „ | 20,000 | 0 | 0 |
| In reduction of cost of Premises | „ | 10,000 | 0 | 0 |
| To Officers' Pension Fund | „ | 40,000 | 0 | 0 |
| And have carried forward the balance of | „ | 1,01,945 | 9 | 6 |
| | Rs. | 8,71,945 | 9 | 6 |

Mr. Charles Douglas resigned his seat at the board prior to his departure for Europe, and in his place the directors appointed Mr. J. G. Smith. Mr. R. Baumbach and Mr. Vurjeevundass Madhowdass retire from the board on this occasion. They are eligible, and offer themselves, for re-election.

The shareholders will have to elect auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration. The present auditors are eligible, and offer themselves, for re-election,

AUDITORS' REPORT.

We have completed the audit of the Bank's accounts for the half-year ending 30th June 1887. The audit has been conducted by us in the same manner as detailed in our special report of 9th July 1884. We have examined the ledgers of the Bank, and the closing accounts of the branches, and we have found them correct. We counted the cash and currency notes at the Head Office on the 1st instant, and found the balance correct.

The securities held by the Bank on account of the reserve fund stand in the books at their original cost ; the securities belonging to the Bank stand in the books at present market prices. The securities held by the Bank against loans and cash credits, and the securities deposited by constituents for safe custody all agree with their registers. The balance sheet has been thoroughly checked by us with the books and documents relating thereto, and we believe it contains the particulars required by the Presidency Banks' Act of 1876, and that it is a full and fair statement, showing the true position of the Bank on 30th June 1887.

The Chairman said :—

The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam said : Gentlemen,—I have the pleasure to present to you the report of the directors for the half-year ending 30th June. We have passed through a period of stringent money, and it has been judiciously and with prudence turned to good account by the executive. I do not hold the opinion that dear money is unquestionably good for the Bank. By restricting and fettering commercial operations, by cramping and crippling industrial energies, it must to some extent be indirectly prejudicial to our interests. It is no doubt a sign of trade activity. But you will admit that it would be preferable and may be possible to have an equally lively trade with less tightness in money. Fluctuations we must have, but I would rather see money at a moderate level throughout the year than rising to ten per cent. at one time and sinking to three per cent., at another. This problem has claimed the examination of many competent men without yielding seemingly a satisfactory solution. If I hazard a few remarks it is not with any hope of adding matter of novelty or originality, or even of much practical account, but more to re-kindle and revive inquiry on an interesting and important subject. Not long ago my attention was drawn to the working of the Java Bank. In Java they have a busy produce season for five or six months just as we have, followed by a spell of comparative quiet. There used to occur great fluctuations in the rates of interest. But in 1875 the Bank was authorized by Government to issue notes to any extent, so long as it retained a reserve of four-tenths of its total liabilities, to meet any temporary increase of the requirements of the public. The statutory reserve was fixed at 40 per cent. of the liabilities. The result has been that since the Act was passed the variations in the value of money have been measured by 1 to 2 per cent. This system is opposed to English ideas of banking, which demand that all notes issued must be represented by bullion or money equivalent, but as in Java the facility is employed only for the purpose of assisting the movements of produce from the interior to the ports, money quickly returns to the centre, the risks run are for short periods, and the plan has worked uniformly well. But even supposing it was practicable to have a similar system of banking in India it would not be found to operate usefully. Notes are not accepted throughout the country in exchange for commodities unless they can at once be converted into rupees at the local agencies. It is rupees that are wanted by traders and not notes, and the conservative habits of the people will know no change within a measurable period. Another suggestion I have heard often put forward is that Government might help to ease matters during the time of pressure by temporarily reducing its treasury balances and by lending out a part of its reserves for short periods at low rates to the Presidency Banks on conditions framed to safeguard against emergencies. Exception might be taken to this on the ground that it is undesirable that Government enter on the market in competition with private capitalists. This is, however, already done by its connection with the Presidency Banks and by its position as a seller of bills in London. Another objection urged is that by such action Government would reduce the demand for Council Bills and suffer by not securing such good rates for what it sold. But a fallacy lurks, I think, behind this. The excess value of Indian exports over imports has to be paid for chiefly in Council Bills or silver. There is a certain quantity of each available each year. If the demand was less at one season it would be augmented at another. In other words when Government recalled the part of the reserve it had advanced and restored the treasury balance to the footing usually regarded as necessary for safety, money would have to be brought from England by means of Council Bills to fill the void caused by the advances withdrawn. The outcome would be to diminish the fluctuations in the value of money without lessening the demand within the year for Council Bills to pay for the balance of trade in favour of India. Throughout the past season the Council during the pressure met the public demand and sold their Bills freely. In addressing you last year I drew notice to the fact that the exact opposite of this policy had been pursued in April to July, the effect of which had been bad for trade and bad for the Government. This year in the more sagacious plan adopted we can trace the knowledge and practical experience of Mr. Hardie. The Council has disposed of over six millions sterling in April to July, against two and a quarter millions in April to July 1886. Seeing it had sixteen millions to place in 1886-87 against thirteen millions in 1885-86, the greater dexterity of management cannot be over-estimated. By selling freely when export trade was active, thereby reducing the sum to dispose of when export trade was quieter, the Council took a course calculated not only to minimise exchange fluctuations which cause so much perplexity to merchants, but also to obtain the most favorable results for Government, and prepare the way for better results to come. If you look at quotations in April to July you will find that a farthing to three-eighths covered the variations, whereas last year the rupee oscillated to the extent of a penny three farthings. No doubt, there were other causes affecting it in 1886, but the influence of their action was strengthened rather than mitigated by the vagaries of the Council. It might be contended that in meeting freely the demand for Councils Government does all that can be expected. But is there not room for assistance from both sides ! There may be. It is worth consideration. And I hold that inasmuch as cheap money stimulates and fosters trade anything Government does to prevent or lessen stringency must through its benefit to trade indirectly feed the Exchequer. It is evident that as the uses for money increase the business of the Bank must grow. There is every reason to anticipate increase. Latterly the Exchange Banks suspicious of silver have kept their funds in England, and depended largely on local sources to supplement their business requirements. This policy may alter from time to time, but so long as the movements of silver are beyond the reach of calculation it is likely to prevail pretty frequently. And the movements of silver may become startlingly eccentric soon governed as they are threatened to be by " bulls" and " bears" through the manipulation of the newly-devised warrants scheme. That is one reason. A second is the expansion of the cotton mill and kindred local industries. A third is the extension of the railway system of Western India which will inevitably swell internal and external commerce. The Southern Mahratta lines are approaching completion, the Nagpore-Bengal and Midland lines are being constructed rapidly, and soon we may hope to hear that the Godra-Rutlam extension has been sanctioned. These will add hugely to the trade of the presidency and port, and nearly satisfy our wants as regards main lines, and when gradually feeders are made to these main lines where they are wanted,—for you may recollect the evidence before the Parliamentary Select Committee went to show that a main line only served thirty to forty miles of the country on either side of it—we are bound to have a further great accession of business. All this means wider calls on the Bank, are although the capital outside the Bank accumulates and is increasingly available for trade purposes it is an open question whether or not the Bank's capital should not be added to. If it were not that our busy season lasts only for six months and crowds demand into that time, there would be little question of the desirableness of the step. Circumstanced as we are, it can only be described as a question deserving discussion. Gentlemen, it appeared in January as if we were going to have a bumper year in crops. Accounts from every district were splendid. But late rains and unusual cold, with in some places frost, did much harm in February, marring the bright promise, and although crops have turned out on the whole fairly well they have disappointed early anticipations. A few figures of comparison will be interesting. The receipts of cotton in Bombay were from 1st January to 30th June in 1885, 954,000 bales ; in 1886, 1,299,000 bales ; and in 1887, 1,394,000 bales ; and shipments from Bombay in 1885, 627,000 bales ; in 1886, 893,000 bales ; and in 1887, 979,000 bales. Turning to wheat I find receipts into Bombay for same periods in 1885, 6,229,000 cwts. in 1886, 7,567,000 cwts. ; and in 1887, 8,172,000 cwts. Considering how little we got from Delhi the quantity is wonderful this season. The returns for seeds show a large falling away, but if you take the total value of exports from Bombay from 1st January to 31st May, the date of issue of the latest trade and navigation returns, you get in 1886, Rs. 18,76,00,000, and in 1887, Rs. 19,18,50,000. Comparing these with other ports, I find that Calcutta stands at Rs. 14,32,54,000, and, and Rs. 15,12,47,000, and Kurrachee stands at Rs. 1,60,40,000 and Rs. 95,00,000 for the same months. Glancing at imports from 1st January to 31st May, we find that the values of cotton goods are :—

| | 1886. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. 5,66,18,000 | Rs. 5,47,90,000 |
| Bombay | „ 4,28,85,000 | „ 3,82,50,000 |
| Kurrachee | „ 45,24,000 | „ 61,60,000 |

Calcutta still keeps far ahead of us in cotton goods, and has maintained her position better in the first half of the year, but in imports of all sorts (excluding treasure) Bombay is first and has along with the other ports made way even in the recent dullness, as the following figures disclose :—

| | 1886. | 1887. |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | Rs. 8,76,27,000 | Rs. 9,06,66,000 |
| Bombay | „ 10,09,51,000 | „ 10,41,43,000 |
| Kurrachee | „ 95,06,000 | „ 1,23,20,000 |

Gentlemen,—I am glad to be able to inform you that the new agreement with Government has been finally arranged, Government having courteously entertained on several points the representations of your directors. I have not much more to add. The report tells you how we have apportioned profits We have credited building fund and pension with Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 40,000 respectively ; we have placed Rs. 20,000 to bad debts account, which now stands at Rs. 1,08,000, and really constitutes a second reserve fund, and we have taken Rs. 7,00,000 for dividend, carrying over Rs. 1,01,945. But as we have received during the half year the sum of Rs. 1,69,000 from the Kessowjee Mills and hold it in suspense, we have actually carried over Rs. 2,70,945. This puts us in a strong position and is matter for congratulation. It will rest with your directors in the current year to deal with this mill money, dividing it as they may judge proper and right between reserve and dividend, as well as the balance still to come in, and which amounts roughly to Rs. 80,000. The result of the winding up of the mills will in a great measure recoup the loss incurred originally by the Bank. (Applause.)

The motion for the adoption of the report having been seconded by Mr. Ahmedbhoy Habibhoy was carried unanimously.

On the motion of Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, seconded by Mr. Sorabji Cowasji Powvala, Messrs. R. Baumbach and Vurjeevundas Madhowdas were re-elected directors.

It was proposed by Mr. Cursetji Maneckji Setna, and seconded by Khan Bahadoor Yusufali Aleebux, that Messrs. N. S. Symons and Edulji Nusserwanji Setna be re-elected auditors, and that the sum of Rs. 1,000 each be fixed as their remuneration for each audit. The proposition was carried.

Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji proposed that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and officers of the Bank for their management of its affairs.

The proposition having been seconded by Mr. Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy was carried.

The meeting terminated, after having passed a vote of thanks to the chairman, on the motion of Mr. Cursetji M. Setna.

## INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

At a sitting of the Court yesterday, the following among other matters were heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley :—

Re Premchund Roychund.—Mr. Lang, on behalf of the insolvent, moved for the usual rule *nisi*, which was granted.

Re Hurbhum Nursey.—Mr. Jardine, for the representatives of the insolvent, now deceased, applied for leave to withdraw the petition. A rule absolute for withdrawal of the petition was granted.

Re Jan Mahomed Sombee and another.—The Hon. Mr. Telang, on behalf of a creditor, applied for a postponement of the hearing. Mr. Manker, who appeared for the insolvent, consented ; and his Lordship postponed the hearing till the 1st December next.

Re Arthur W. E. Arnill.—Mr. Manker applied for an extension of the interim order, which his Lordship extended till the 30th September next.

Re Meghjee Kai Thucker.—Mr. Dhairyavan applied that the names of Dewcurn Kai Thucker and another be added to the petition as co-insolvents. His Lordship directed that separate petitions should be filed.

Re Syed Hoosein Ali bin Rahim Ali.—Mr. Kothare, for the insolvent, moved for an extension of the interim order, with leave to serve notices. The application was granted.

Re Vincent Gatt.—Mr. M. B. Dadabhoy, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, which was granted.

Re Khoja Goolam Hoosein Veerjee.—Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices. A composition deed had been prepared ; but as the creditors would not sign, the insolvent now wished to proceed with the petition. The application was granted.

Re William Alexander Cabral.—Mr. Manker applied for the usual rule *nisi* for a discharge, which was granted.

Re Abdool Razac.—On the application of Mr. Manker, the hearing of a rule granted in this case was postponed for three weeks.

Discharges.—The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges :—Ebrahim Shami *alias* Ebrahim Rahman; Venayek Morojee Ranay ; Chimon Balkrishna Tamday and others ; G. Alex. Fishery ; Rustomjee Merwanjee Dalal ; Goolam Russool Abdool Rahman and others ; Haridas Oodowjee Govind ; Jamsetjee Cursetjee Daver ; Bhawoo Bapu Girker and another ; and Dadabhoy Pestonjee Daroovalla,

## THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

Yesterday, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff ; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant. The examination of witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff was continued.

Sunderjee Valljee, who gave his evidence on Tuesday, was recalled and further examined.

Dhurumsey Ismail was the next witness. He said he was a native of Bhoiwada in Dhorajee in Kattiawar. There were 50 or 60 Khoja houses in the village. A Khoja son could compel his father to partition the ancestral property ; and a Khoja father could not will the property away from the son to a stranger. Witness had four brothers. The eldest of them, Jeevun, had obtained a share of the ancestral property ; and another brother, Khimjee, had obtained his share subsequently. Both had executed releases in respect of their shares. Witness mentioned several instances in which Khoja sons had compelled their fathers to partition the ancestral property.

After some further corroboration evidence had been given, the hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

The yet unpublished story of Garibaldi's life, as told by himself, says a writer who has seen the manuscript, is "a simple record of facts, having nothing in common with the General's crude attempts at novel-writing or his declamations against priests and tyrants." The same writer says that " Garibald's bed-room in his little house at Caprera is left just as when he died ; only his sword of 1860 hangs over it, while in what was once the dining-room are carefully preserved all the commemorative offerings brought or sent during the last five years—a very hecatomb of crowns and garlands, wreaths of fresh flowers, bronze shields, curiously carved medallions, portraits of fallen braves, inscriptions innumerable. All round the house this summer-time the garden is ablaze with flowers ; the scarlet geraniums luxuriating in such immense masses that one might imagine an army of red-shirts bivouacking there."

## A MEDICAL REGISTRATION ACT FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In your leader of Wednesday, the 3rd instant, you charge me with arguing on wrong assumptions. In reference to it, permit me to say that if I have made any wrong assumptions it is rather the advocates of the proposed measure who are responsible for it than myself. The advocates have not yet stated what is the precise form of the legislation they want. There is a general cry that the English law of Medical Registration should be applied to Bombay, and in stating what the English law is, your contemporary of the *Times of India* remarks : " But if he (the unregistered practitioner) comes to grief then the law can attack him. Should a patient die while under his charge he can be found guilty of manslaughter, if it can be proved that he has mismanaged the case." Such a remark leads to the inference that a like provision is to be enacted in the proposed measure. There is besides a considerable amount of vague declamation against the practice of vaidyas and hakims generally, and hopes are expressed that when the law should be passed, the vaidyas and hakims would be prevented from doing mischief to human life. Such assertions imply that the vaidyas and hakims are to be prevented from practising. The argument that the number of qualified practitioners has now grown sufficiently large so as make it no hardship to poor people to pass a law as contemplated, also leads to the same inference. If the so-called unqualified practitioners are not intended to be prohibited from practising, I fail to see why Government should have objected to legislate upon the subject in 1881. To make the ground clear for discussion, it is necessary that the precise form of the proposed legislation, as well as the reasons which led to the rejection of the proposal on the former occasion should be stated. Since I wrote my last letter, I have been able through the kindness of a friend to see the draft Bill framed by Dr. Cooke's Committee in 1881. If the proposed legislation is to proceed on the lines of this draft. I have no objection except in one particular, viz., the provision, disqualifying unregistered practitioners from suing for remuneration for services rendered. Such a provision will, I fear, have a demoralizing influence on patients, and will put the practitioners to unmerited loss and hardship. If, as you say, the object of the proposed law is merely to prevent persons from assuming titles to which they are not entitled, I do not object to it. I never contended that compounders should be allowed to style themselves doctors with impunity. On the contrary, I have suggested that if it were possible they should be prevented from practising.

With regard to your remark about the merits of native medicine, I need only say that my position is not that it is superior to European medicine, or that it is a complete system in itself which can supersede the Western system ; but that there are some excellences in it, which might well repay the labours of Western scientists if they verified them and assimilated them into their system. It is for this reason that I contend that the study and practise of native medicine should not be in any manner discouraged. If no harm is intended to be done to that study and practice, I have not a word to say. As to Macaulay's observation that the doctrines of native medicine are such as "would disgrace an English farrier," it is enough to say that whatever respect may be due to Macaulay as a literary writer or a lawyer, he can scarcely be accepted as an authority in medicine. If the eminent European doctors whom I referred to in my last letter had expressed an opinion to that effect, I should have bowed to their authority. —I am, &c.,

BHALCHANDRA KRISHNA.

### II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I am glad the other side of the question of a Medical Registration Act for this City has at last found both an exponent and an apologist in your to-day's issue. Glad, because it gives the supporters of the Act an opportunity of openly meeting the hitherto undefined fears and vague assertions of its opponents on a public platform, where it is possible to set to rights mistaken notions and wrong impressions. One would naturally have expected the brief to have been taken up, in this instance, by one of that class of the lay public who are fond of parading themselves as philanthropists, and who, for want of a better occupation, consider it their special function to pose as champions of unfelt hardships and imaginary wrongs. Fortunately for our peace of mind, it is the fate of such vapourings to pass off unchallenged—because they are unreal. It is, however, a different matter altogether, when a man of Dr. Bhalchandra's assured position and expected common-sense openly steps forward and assumes the *role* of a champion of the vaidya and the hakim, with an essay overflowing with redundant arguments and unnecessary platitudes It then becomes necessary that his arguments, whatever their intrinsic value or worthlessness, be as openly met and refuted. It was not necessary for Dr. Bhalchandra to have laboured over fully a column and a half of closely-printed matter, raking up uncertain history and hazy traditions, to show the strength, or rather the weakness, of the cause he espouses. It looks, after all, like Horace's familiar saying : "*Parturient montes, nascitur ridiculus mus,*" and it uselessly adds to the difficulty of those who are inclined to discuss the question with him, to do so without encroaching largely on your valuable space, and a little too much on the good nature of your readers. I shall, with your kind permission, however, try to examine one or two of his main arguments in this letter, and see whether there is any foundation in fact for them.

In the first place, I am afraid Dr. Bhalchandra has wasted much of his eloquence and erudition to no purpose, because he has gone on altogether a wrong conception of the real scope and tenor of the contemplated Act. Where there is no foundation, there can exist no superstructure. It must necessarily fall to the ground. And so it is with Dr. Bhalchandra's effusion. He says "the real effect of the proposed measure will be to exclude from practice indiscriminately all that class of practitioners who are generally designated as vaidyas and hakims, and whom it is the fashion to call quacks." Nothing of the kind. It is simply raising a dummy to have the satisfaction of knocking it down. If he had carefully studied the demands embodied in the draft Medical Registration Act submitted by the Grant College Medical Society to the Bombay Government, he would, I am sure, have found that he had no warrant for such a gratuitous supposition. That draft Act forms, as it were, the basis of what the local medical profession really wants. Nowhere in it has it been contemplated to exercise any prohibitive legislation against the vaidyas and the hakims ; and I shall thank Dr. Bhalchandra to put his finger on any particular portion of it, which, in his opinion, " will be productive of much mischief to his proteges or prevent the best vaidyas and hakims from practising." I am afraid, that in his zeal for the cause he is championing, he has been led away into imagining " prohibitive legislation." and " penal clauses," which exist nowhere but in his own brain. The G. C. M Society never contemplated such a thing, and the Bombay Medical Union does not dream of it. All that was asked, and is asked, by the local medical profession is to have *limited* legislation for the City of Bombay only. It demands briefly formulated are : 1stly, That medical men might be formally registered in the City of Bombay, after a sufficient scrutiny of their diplomas and certificates, rendering it illegal for any one to assume a medical title not so registered. Dr. Bhalchandra, with all his advocacy, will not deny that the profession is certainly within its rights to ask this much. 2ndly, That none but persons so registered be entitled to recover charges for medical advice and attendance in courts of law. Why should not the qualified practitioners be shown this much consideration, after all the trouble, anxiety and expense undergone in attaining their hard-earned diplomas ? 3rdly. That none but they shall be eligible for appointments in hospitals, dispensaries, and other public institutions and establishments. Surely, even the " best of hakims and vaidyas " will not ever dream of disputing with the profession its right to such a demand. 4th and lastly, That certificates of qualified practitioners only be considered valid, wherever such certificates are found necessary. One would ask, was it ever otherwise with the vaidya and the hakim ? Why, then, should so much breath be wasted against what is after all nothing but reasonable legislation ? O ! shade of Galen and of Hippocrates, and, for that matter, of the " eminent Sushruts," is this "exclusion indiscriminately of all that class of vaidyas and hakims, so very skilled in the old woman's use of Dikamali, and Isaphghol," and therefore " so well known to all hysterical European mothers in the mofussil with fretful babies in their laps" ? I ask ye, venerable ghosts of departed Indian physicians of Alexander the Great,—if Dr. Bhalchandra will kindly permit me to ask them through him—where on earth are all those "penal clauses and hardships productive of much mischief" to your degenerate progeny living on your past reputation and ancient traditions, and yet supposed to be "more skilled in diagnosis than that arrived at by the most eminent representatives of Western medical science in Bombay"? Echo cries, "Where!"

To be serious. In these demands the local medical profession does not in any way interfere with, or encroach upon, any vested rights or interests. It simply asks for the qualified practitioners what is their due, and what has been freely conceded to their confreres all over the civilized world, and asks even much less than they.

After the elaborate eulogium passed by Dr. Bhalchandra, one is naturally curious to know how many there are of those "learned vaidyas and hakims" who, with their wonderful precision in "diagnosis arrived at by methods of observations peculiarly their own," and with their still more wonderful cures for all known diseases and mishaps, from cholera and consumption to hydrophobia and snake-bite, to which human frame is subject, "can hold their own and even bear favorable comparison with the most eminent representatives of Western musical science in Bombay." If there are any such, it is strange they have been hiding their light all this while under the bushel, from the gaze—profane, perhaps—of all other practitioners except Dr. Bhalchandra. It is carrying the joke a little too far, I am afraid, to compare the crude and indiscriminate system of native drugging with the systematic observations and scientific applications of the West. Perhaps a man may now and then be found, with a tolerably good knowledge of the native pharmacopœia, and with a few really useful recipes in his pocket to build up his reputation. But for every such man, how many dozens, nay hundreds, there are of those who, in the words of Dr. Bhalchandra, "practice without knowing anything of the theory or nature of the disease he treats, and the properties and composition of the drugs he uses." Dr. Bhalchandra cannot better devote a spare half hour, if he has not already done so, than to go through the native town totalling up the number of these charlatans, so as to enable him to rightly appreciate the position of "the other side" to his question. But Dr. Bholchandra is nothing if he is not consistent; and hence he himself says, "there is a class of practitioners, both of European and native medicine, who set up in practice without any training or real study of their subjects. Their only qualification consists in a little smattering picked up at the compounding table, or by the perfunctory reading of some elementary books on medicine. It is this class that may rightly be called quacks, and from whom the people need really to be protected, and who may, therefore, be proscribed from practice by law, if some feasible means can be found for so doing." And it is against this class, and this class alone, that the legislation is intended and will be most beneficially exercised. This is the whole pith and substance of the intended legislation, and if Dr. Bhalchandra had carefully gauged the feeling of the local medical profession on the subject, he would have been spared the labour of an ingenuous defence where no defence was wanted, and spared me the labour of replying to it. If it be any satisfaction to him to know, I may say that the profession cannot sufficiently thank him for his grave assurance, that "such a prohibition has the unqualified approval and sanction of so great a physician as the eminent Sushruta"—whoever that personage may be. Without such sanction medical legislation could not have progressed in this nineteenth century of ours, and we are therefore highly thankful to Dr. Bhalchandra for this small mercy at any rate.

And now I come to the last para. of Dr. Bhalchandra's letter, in which he chuckles over the sly discovery he thinks he has made in my letter, in supposing that the demand for the Act has been raised because "some of the qualified practitioners find it difficult to earn a decent living." He is to be congratulated on such a discovery. I, and others along with me, would have given him credit for better sense than that he really means what he says. It is superfluous to say that this is not "the principal object of introducing the measure." The rising young men in the profession can be relied on to trust to their own strong hand and keen intellect, to make their way up the professional ladder, and through it, to the esteem and confidence of the public. They require no wonderful panacea in the shape of mare's milk and powdered pearls, no "isaphghole and no dikamli," to bolster up their reputation. What they want is no "extraneous help," but a matter of right—a fair field and no favour is all they ask. They have enough legitimate work in hand, without having the additional worry of driving out these worthless empirics from their path. As matters stand at present this can only be done effectually either by the qualified practitioners stooping to their level in unbecoming competition for public favour, or by rational legislation of the kind proposed.—Yours, &c.,

J.

August 2.

## CRICKET.

A match was played on Wednesday between the Indian Marine and Government Telegraph Cricket Clubs, with the following result, when stumps were drawn;—

### GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH C. C.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cooke, b Pickard | 31 |
| Warner, b Walker | 3 |
| Booth, run out | 65 |
| Lowe, b Walker | 14 |
| Cassels, b Walker | 13 |
| McMahon, b Knox | 8 |
| Nagle, b Knox | 0 |
| Ballie, b Knox | 7 |
| Pitcher, ct Walker, b Knox | 0 |
| Sell, ct Pickard, b Walker | 11 |
| Mason, not out | 2 |
| Wides | 9 |
| Byes | 11 |
| Leg byes | 3 |
| Total | 180 |

### INDIAN MARINE.

1st Innings.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wilson, b Cassels | 1 |
| Cooper, run out | 2 |
| St. John, b Cassels | 7 |
| Pickard, b Cassels | 5 |
| Walker, not out | 0 |
| Byes | 0 |
| Wides | 0 |
| Leg byes | 0 |
| Total | 15 |

## MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

### THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

The tenth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at its registered office, 1, Forbes Street, to receive the directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1887; to sanction the declaration of a dividend; to elect directors for the ensuing year, to appoint an auditor, &c. Mr. Geo. Cotton, chairman of the board of directors, presided. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

Your directors beg to submit for your approval a statement of profit and loss account and the balance sheet for the year ended June 30th, 1887. The earnings of the company for the year amount to Rs. 1,71,815-13-6, of which sum your directors have transferred Rs. 57,005 to depreciation account, leaving an available balance of Rs. 1,14,810-13-6. Your directors recommend that the balance should be dealt with as under:—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 70,775-0-0; to reserve fund, Rs. 44,035-13-6—total Rs. 1,14,810-13-6. A large sum has been expended upon renewals and repairs, with the result that the company's machinery is giving a larger production, and working more economically than hitherto. Messrs. Spinner and Gilbert having to leave Bombay for a short time, Messrs. Honegger and Payne were invited to join the board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. The mill buildings, machinery and stock of cotton and yarn at the mills are covered by insurance to the extent of Rs. 11,10,500, and the cotton stored at Colaba is also fully insured.

### THE LEOPOLD SPINNING BLEACHING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The sixth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at No. 1, Forbes Street, Mr. Geo. Cotton presiding. The subjoined directors' report was submitted:—

Your directors have the pleasure to submit for your approval the accounts for the year ended June 30th, 1887. It appears from the statement of profit and loss that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,45,702-8-8. From this sum your directors have carried to depreciation account Rs. 37,991-12-0, being 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure of the company, and they propose that the balance, Rs. 1,07,710-12-8, should be dealt with as follows:—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 35,000-0-0; to reserve fund, Rs. 72,710-12-8—total Rs. 1,07,710-12-8. Hard waste continues to command high prices owing to the limited supply available, and during the past year your directors have found it advantageous to reduce their consumption of waste and use more freely Bengal cotton, of which a large supply at reasonable prices is at all times obtainable. Messrs. Spinner and Gilbert having to leave Bombay for a short time, Messrs. Honegger and Payne were invited to join the board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. You will also be requested to confirm Mr. Gostling as a member of the board. The company's property is insured for Rs. 7,03,500.

The directors' report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. It was resolved that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 10 per share be declared, and that Rs. 5 per share (making with the *ad interim* dividend made payable on the 11th January 1887) be made payable on and after the 10th instant. Rs. 72,710-12-8 were carried to the reserve fund. The appointment of Messrs. Honegger, H. A. H. Payne, and D. Gostling as directors was approved and confirmed; the first two to act in place of Messrs. Spinner and Gilbert, who had left Bombay for a short period. Mr. Spinner, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director. Mr. Thomas Lidbetter was appointed auditor with a remuneration of Rs. 225 per share. The best thanks of the meeting were accorded to the directors and the secretaries and agents for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs.

### THE JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY.

The fifth oridinary general meeting of shareholders was held yesterday at No. 1, Forbes Street, Mr. Geo. Cotton presiding. The directors' report, submitted to the meeting, was as follows:—

Your directors have much pleasure in submitting for your approval the yearly accounts made up to June 30th, 18 7. From the statement of profit and loss it will be seen that the earnings of the company for the yeer amount to Rs. 1,93,946-3-5. Your directors have transferred to depreciation account the sum of Rs. 48,071, being 5 per cent. on the capital expenditure incurred up to June 30th, 1886. The balance, Rs. 1,45,875-3-5, should, your directors suggest, be dealt with as follows:—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, Rs. 66,000-0-0; to reserve fund, Rs. 79,875-3-5, total Rs. 1,45,875-3-5. The spinning machinery has been increased by 6,336 spindles, all of which will be at work by the end of the month. The mill is now complete with 38,124 spindles but as the outturn from the mules is larger than was anticipated, it may be necessary to increase the preparatory machinery by adding a few cards and frames. Messrs. Inverarity, Spinner and Gilbert having to leave Bombay for a short time, Messrs. Gostling, Honegger and Payne were invited to join the board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm these appointments. Your property, including stock of cotton and yarn at the mills, is covered by policies amounting to Rs. 11,00,500 and the cotton stored at Colaba is also fully insured.

The directors' report and audited accounts for the year ending 30th June 1887 were approved and adopted. A dividend of Rs. 50 per share was declared for the year ending 30th June 1887, and Rs. 25 per share (making with the *ad interim* dividend made payable on 11th January 1887) were made payable on and after the 10th inst. The sum of Rs. 44,035-13-2 was placed to the credit of reserve fund account. The appointment of Messrs. E. Honegger and H. A. H. Payne as directors to act in place of Messrs. Spinner and Gilbert, who had left Bombay for a short period, was approved and confirmed. Messrs. E. Spinner and R. Gilbert, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. Thomas Lidbetter was elected auditor for the ensuing year, with a remuneration of Rs. 225. A vote of thanks was accorded to the chairman.

### THE CONNAUGHT MILLS COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of shareholders of this company was also held yesterday at No. 1, Forbes Street, Mr. Geo. Cotton presiding. The directors reported as follows:—

Your directors beg to submit for your approval the accounts made up to June 30th 1887. The statement of profit and loss shows that the company's earnings during the year amount to Rs. 1,35,135-3-10. Of this sum your directors have transferred Rs. 42,848-4-0 to depreciation account, and recommend that the balance, Rs. 92,286-15-10, be disposed of in the following manner:—To dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, Rs. 42,000-0-0; to reserve fund Rs, 50,286-15-10—total Rs. 92,286-15-10. 4,680 spindles, with preparation machinery, have been added to the company's plant, and will be in full work by the end of the month. Your mill now contains 24,960 spindles, but as there is room and power for some 2,000 more, your directors propose ordering these as opportunity serves. The ring spindles are working satisfactorily, but at times there is some difficulty in obtaining labour. This difficelty will disappear as the number of trained boys increase, and when it does, the advantages of ring spinning will be more clearly established. Messrs. Inverarity, Spinner and Gilbert having to leave Bombay for a short time, Messrs. Gostling, Honneger and Payne were invited to join the board during their absence, and you will be requested to confirm their appointment. The mill buildings, machinery and stock of cotton and yarn at the mills are covered against fire to the extent of Rs. 10,02,500, and the cotton stored at Colaba is also fully insured.

The report and audited accounts were approved and adopted. It was resolved that a dividend of Rs. 50 per share be declared for the year ending 30th June 1887, and that Rs. 25 per share (making with the *ad interim* dividend made payable on 11th January 1887) be made payable on and after the 10th instant. Rs. 50,286-16-10 were carried to the reserve fund. The appointment of Messrs. Gostling, Honegger and Payne as directors to act in place of Messrs. Inverarity, Spinner, and Gilbert was approved and confirmed. Messrs. Inverarity and Gilbert, who retired by rotation, were re-elected directors. Mr. Thomas Lidbetter was elected auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 225. Thanks were voted to the chairman, the directors and the secretaries and agents; and the proceedings terminated.

## HIGH COURT—August 5.

Before the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Farran.)

For Judgment.

568—Macfarlane E and H—Kesserbai vs. Allibhoy Khatow—Payne G and S.—Part heard.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

11,377-86—Motivow and another vs. Venayek Hurrichund Balkrishna and D.

4619-87—Ahmedbhai Keekabhai and another vs. Bhanji Damji.

1006-86—Abdool Rahim Abdool Cadur vs Haji Oomer Soomar—Ewart Latham and Co. Claimants—Craigie L and O. (Distress warrant.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

559—Khanderao M—Bapooji Cassinath and another vs Narsidas Jetram and another—Little S F and N.

564—Mirza H K—Sorabji Framji Bomonji vs Jehangir Manockji Cursetji and another—Ardesir H and D.

565—E Wilkin—Keshowlal Purbhoodas and another vs Nathubhai Shamlal and another—Craigie, L and O and Hore C and B.

566—Hore C and B—Premji Vussonji vs Lakhmidas Khimji and others—Little S F and N.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

70-87—M H Khan—Kalidas Govun vs. Vajeram Bhugwan Patel—Mansuklal and D. Part heard.

365-86—Ardesir H and D—Hormusji Jamsetji Dustoor vs. Maneckbai and another—Bicknell and K.

156-87—Tobin and R—Mahomedally Jafferjee vs. Mulloo Mukund—Muljee B B.

136-87—T A Bland, for pauper—Christiana G Bigglee vs. William Bigglee and another.

601-77—Little S F and N—Nursey Kessowjee vs. Rahim Assur and another—Tyabjee and D and Jefferson B and D.

375-86—Bomanjee and H—Jijibhoy Muncherji M Jijibhoy vs. Byramjee Jijibhoy and others—Little S F and N, Craigie L and O and Pestonjee and R.

60-87—M H Khan—Ramchunder Gannoojee vs. Sawliaram Gannoojee In person.

152-87—Moreshwar L—Ismail Haji Isack vs. Mahomed Hoosen bin Syed Budroodin—Crawford and B.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardasir, H and D—Cassambhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

Some little time ago, the Russian Geographical Society decided to erect a monument, at Kashgar, to the memory of the celebrated traveller, Adolphus Schlaginweit, who was assassinated while exploring that country. According to the *Novoe Vremya*, the Russian Consul at Kashgar has informed the Society that the Chinese authorities refuse to let the monument be built on the exact spot where Schlaginweit was murdered; and it is now proposed, therefore, to place it in the Russian cemetery at Kashgar; where, too, it will be easier to keep it in good order. Adolphus Schlaginweit reached Kashgar from India *viâ* Yarkund; and was murdered by Wali Khan Turia, because he refused to show Wali Khan a letter addressed to the Khan of Kokand. This was nearly thirty years ago; and travelling in Chinese Turkistan is now no longer another form of suicide. The Russians flatter themselves with the belief that their foothold in the country is secure. As an instance of the friendly relations that prevail between their Consul in Kashgar and the Chinese, the *Turkistan Gazette* recently quoted a letter from that place describing how the new Chinese Governor, You-En, had begun his official visits with a call on the Russian Consul, an incident which is regarded by the Russian Press as a proof of special deference.

## BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Town Council was held yesterday, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, C.S.I., presiding. There were also present:—Colonel Merewether, R.E., Messrs. M.N. Banaji, Cowasjee, Hormusjee R.N. Khote, R. M. Sayani, and Javerilal Umiashunker.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

The Council considered letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, reporting the result of the negotiations with Mr. Mulji Bhavanidas Barbhaya for the acquisition of 169 square yards for street improvement at the junction Pinjrapole and Bhuleshwar Streets referred to in the Town Council's Resolution No. 789, dated 13th July 1887; and recommending Mr. Mulji's rate of Rs. 16,000, as the price of the land including interest and legal and all other expenses, be accepted as a special case having reference to the position of the land as a corner site.

Mr. Sayani proposed that the Commissioner's recommendation should be sanctioned. He observed that Mr. Mulji was very considerate in his demand, and the Council should accept it at once.

Mr. Khote said that the land would cost the Municipality very nearly a hundred rupees per square yard.

The Municipal Commissioner admitted that it was a very high rate, but it appeared that Mr. Mulji had very recently paid Rs. 14,000 to the man from whom the property was purchased and had incurred certain costs, which should also be taken into consideration in purchasing the property. The amount, he said, was entered in the deed, which he had obtained from the Collector's office.

Dr. Cowasjee objected on principle to the land being purchased at such an extraordinary high rate. If Mr. Mulji were to give a lakh of rupees for a certain property, that was no reason that the Municipality should pay the same amount for that property. If the Municipality were to pay Rs. 100 for every square yard of land owned by Mr. Mulji property holders in the simmediate neighbourwood would demand the same thigh rate. There was at present a case pending the consideration of the Council, in which the Municipality offered Rs. 15 per square yard to a particular owner of property near the locality in question and the latter demanded Rs. 19 for the same. Now if the owner of that property were to know that Mr. Mulji had been offered Rs. 100 per square yard, he would certainly now change his mind and demand the same rate as had been offered to Mr. Mulji. Dr. Cowasjee warned the Council against setting such a bad precedent.

It was after some discussion resolved to adjourn the consideration of the question to enable members in the meantime to visit the site in question.

THE COMPLAINT REGARDING THE SALE OF LAND AT RIPON ROAD.

The Council considered letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner reporting on the complaint of Perozbai, widow of Mr. Edaljee Nusserwanjee Mehta re sale of her land taken up for the formation of Ripon Road, stating that no injustice had been done to her by the Municipality.

The chairman read a letter from Mr. J. C. Cama, solicitor, on behalf of Perozbai, stating that the Council should not act on the *ex-parte* statement of the Commissioner, and that a copy of his letter should be sent to his client for a reply.

It was then resolved on the motion of the chairman, seconded by Colonel Merewether that the Council's resolution of the 20th July be cancelled, and that in reply to his letter, dated 4th instant, Mr. Cama be informed that the Town Council, having made further inquiries into the matter of his client's complaint, were unable to take any further action as the taking up of her land in connection with the formation of the Ripon Road was perfectly legal, and it was paid for at the rate fixed by the Collector of Bombay, and confirmed by the High Court, and Perozbai had not in any way been unfairly treated.

DRAFT ACT ON THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

The Council further considered letter from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, forwarding, with reference to the Town Council's Resolution No. 525, dated 8th June 1887, a draft Short Act on the subject of adulteration of food. This draft had been prepared by the Solicitors, and, as remarked in their letter, it adopted the wording recently found necessary in England in the latest English law on the subject. It appeared to the Acting Commissioner to be very suitable.

The consideration of the Draft Act was postponed, as it is now in coure of circulation among the members of the Council.

RETURNS OF EXCESS-INCOME FROM CONSOLIDATED RATE.

The Council then proceeded to further consider the resolution of the Municipal Corporation, No. 650, dated 23rd May 1887, as follows:—"That the Town Council be requested to furnish themselves with a quarterly return of excess income derived from the consolidated rate due to the assesment of new buildings and property of all kinds for publication in the usual list of business in the Council," and also memorandum, dated 7th instant, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner on the subject.

It was proposed by Colonel Merewether, and seconded by Mr. Khote and carried, "that with reference to the resolution of the Corporation, dated 23rd June 1887, the Town Council beg to forward herewith for the information of the Corporation copy of a memorandum, dated 7th ultimo, from the Acting Municipal Commissioner, with the expression of the Council's concurrence with the terms thereof. The Council, as the body specially entrusted, under section 19 of the Acts, with the due administration of the Municipal fund had on a previous occasion considered the question of the preparation of a similar return, when the proposer of that motion withdrew it. After the receipt of the Corporation's resolution, the Council again discussed the matter and are still of opinion with the Commissioner that it is not necessary to call for the quarterly return, more especially, as its preparation would involve unnecessary labour on the Assessment and Collection Department.

ALLEGED EXCESSIVE MORTALITY IN CAMATEEPOORA.

The chairman in accordance with his notice of motion proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtained from the Health Officer an explanation of the cause of the excessive mortality in Camateepoora, compared with that of some other districts of the city and to submit the same to the Council. He said his object must well nigh have been anticipated by his colleagues. It had been stated often and often that the increased death rate in Cammateepoora was owing to the covered drains constructed in that district. If this were true it was a very serious question for consideration in connection with all covered drains and our drainage system generally. If the statement is not founded in fact it ought to be contradicted. With this object he made his motion.

The resolution was carried.

SEA-WATER FOR WATERING THE ROADS, &c.

Mr. Javerilal proposed that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to favour the Council with information as whether, in view of the arrangements now in progress for prevention of waste of water, there are any obstacles to the substitution of sea-water and water from wells and tanks for water from Vehar and Tulsi mains used at present, during the dry season to the extent of 300,000 gallons or 1,200 carts per day for road-watering, flushing of drains, public urinals, latrines, and whether such substitution will not add materially to the constant supply so urgently needed to meet the present cry of insufficiency of water in the several disiricts of the city.

The resolution was carried.

The Council, after considering other routine matters, adjourned.

## THE MAJOR LYONS FUND.

The following is a furthur list of subscriptions on behalf of the family of the late Major Lyons:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Amount already acknowledged | 5,242 |
| Per favour of *Bombay Gazette* | 400 |
| Lt.-Col. G. C. Satorins, the Beloochees | 100 |
| Capt. Hardinge C. Hogg, 3rd Cavalry | 50 |
| Mr. G. F. M. Graut, C. S., Satara | 25 |
| Capt. A. L. Sinclair, The Beloochees | 25 |
| Brigr. Genl. H. S. Anderson | 20 |
| Mr. H. A. Unwin C. S., Satara | 20 |
| Major W. Laing, 13th Bo. Infy | 20 |
| Lieut. C. H. C. Heyman, The Beloochees | 20 |
| Lieut. James Cody, Kurrachee | 20 |
| Mr. John O'Sullivan, Dharwar | 20 |
| Capt. H. L. Eales, Dy. Commr. | 16 |
| Colonel J. H. Drummond, 22nd Bo. Infy | 15 |
| L. S. D. | 10 |
| Rev. P. H. LeFebvre, Satara | 10 |
| Rev. W. Robb, Nusseerabad | 10 |
| Colonel G. H. F. Codrington, Satara | 10 |
| Colonel C. E. Fisher, 13th Bo Infy | 10 |
| Major W. A. Wetherall, 22nd Bo. Infy | 10 |
| Major J. Moon, Satara | 10 |
| Surgeon-Major F. R. O'Kearny, M.D | 10 |
| Surgeon-Major A. Barry, M.D | 10 |
| Surgeon-Major R. Manifold Craig | 10 |
| Surgeon Edmond Tully | 10 |
| Surgeon Harry B. Briggs | 10 |
| Captain D. C. W. Harrison, Brigade Major | 10 |
| Captain W. A. Broome, The Beloochees | 10 |
| Captain J. Cameron, R.E. | 10 |
| Mr. F. A. Maclaran, C.E., Satara | 10 |
| Rao Bahadur Viziarungum Moodlier | 10 |
| Lieut. M. J. Tighe, The Beloochees | 10 |
| Lieut. G. C. F. Satorius, The Beloochees | 10 |
| Lieut. W. D. Nichol, R. A. | 10 |
| Lieut. E. A. Kettlewell, 22nd Bo. Infy | 10 |
| Lieut. James. A. Ezechiel, Pyinmana | 10 |
| Lieut. R. B. Page, Lanc. Fusiliers | 10 |
| Sums under 10 Rupees | 25 |
| | Rs. 6,248 |

3rd August 1887.

## THE DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT LIFE BOAT FUND.

Messrs. King, King and Co. have received the following subscriptions to credit of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught Life Boat Fund:—

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| Formerly acknowledged | 2,549 | 11 |
| A. F. Woodburn, Esq. | 10 | 0 |
| Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Mayhew | 50 | 0 |
| Ontis | 100 | 0 |
| His Highness The Maharaja of Bhownagar, G.C.S.I | 200 | 0 |
| Mr. F. L. Goldsmid | 25 | 0 |
| Total......Rs. | 2,934 | 11 |

## RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 1st August:—

| | In. | cts. | | In. | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bandora | 69 | 75 | Baroda | 32 | 55 |
| Panjoo | 64 | 32 | Mehmadabad | 27 | 95 |
| Vaiturna | 43 | 44 | Ahmedabad | 22 | 55 |
| Palghur | 45 | 10 | Viramgam | 23 | 30 |
| Gholwad | 57 | 52 | Wadhwan | 17 | 57 |
| Daman | 63 | 32 | Dabhoe | 33 | 73 |
| Bulsar | 62 | 96 | Sevalia | 26 | 70 |
| Nausari | 62 | 86 | Godhra | 30 | 30 |
| Surat | 37 | 36 | Kharaghoda | 9 | 76 |
| Broach | 31 | 44 | Kim | 29 | 15 |

## BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

Return of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 2nd August 1887:—

| | In. | cts. | | In. | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ghadechi | 18 | 33 | Chuda | 16 | 59 |
| Songad | 15 | 75 | Chital | 17 | 38 |
| Dhola | 20 | 61 | Jetpur | 18 | 37 |

## PASSENGERS PER S. S. BISAGNO.

The following is the list of passengers arrived per Italian steamship Bisagno from Hongkong, on the 3rd inst:—Signor G. Tomasso, Signor Leon Fissa e, V. Affesio, J. Filippo, Hermane and one deck passenger.

## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 21.)

Military Department.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut-Colonel from the date specified.

General List, Infantry—Major James Elyes Gordon, —27th July 1887.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on urgent private affairs for one year from date of being struck off duty.

Surgeon A. S. Faulkner, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 19th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officer has been granted leave out of India on urgent private affairs for six months from date of being struck off duty.

Major R. E. D. Reilly, Staff Corps, Assistant Quarter-Master General.

The services of Brigade-Surgeon E. Sexton, MD, Indian Medical Service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Cyril Francis Tyrell Murray, 2nd Battalion South Staffordshire Regiment. Officiating Wing Officer 19th Regiment Bombay Infantry,—24 January 1886.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 13th July 1887:—

20th Regiment Bombay Infantry. Jamadar Govind Kadam to be Subedar vice Govind Chauhan, pensioned, and Color-Havildar Buta Singh to be Jamadar vice Govind Kadam, promoted.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secretary of State to return to duty:—

Major H.A. Vincent, Staff Corps.

The undermentioned officers have been granted by the Secretary of State extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Colonel J. G. E. Griffiths, Staff Corps, 4 months, medical-certificate.

Surgeon-Major J. Lucas, MD, Indian Medical Service, 3 months' medical certificate.

Surgeon-Major Francis Jones, Indian Medical Service, is permitted to retire from the service from the 1st September 1887 on a pension of £292 per annum, payable in England, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Marine Department.

Brigade-Surgeon E. Sexton, MD, Indian Medical Service, in medical charge 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry, is appointed to act as Port Surgeon, Aden, during the absence of Surgeon-Major G. W. R. Hay, MD, Indian Medical Service, or until further orders.

Mr. Arthur Briscoe Edwardes, Assistant Conservator of the Port, is appointed provisional member of the Board of Examiners for the Port of Bombay for granting certificates (Indian Foreign and Indian Home Trade) of competency to Masters and Mates under Act I. of 1859.

Captain G. C. Parker, Indian Marine, Port Officer, Karachi, is granted privilege leave for two months from date of departure.

The following appointment is made:—

Captain E. Davies, late of the Indian Marine, to act as Port Officer at Karachi during the absence on privilege leave of Captain G. C. Parker, or until further orders.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint R. N. Coghlan, Esquire, Vice-Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, during the absence on privilege leave of Captain G. C. Parker, or until further orders.

Ecclesiastical Department.

License to solemnize marriages under the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act No XV of 1872 is hereby granted to the Reverend J W Roberts, A T S, London Missionary Society, Belgaum.

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Political Department.

Capt W. B. Ferris, Acting Second Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, availed himself, on the 11th ultimo, of the privilege leave for three months granted to him by this Department Notification No. 3929, dated the 20th June last.

Lieut S. M. Schneider assumed charge of the office of Acting Fourth Assist to the Political Agent, Kathiawar, on the 15th ultimo, before office hours.

Judicial Department.

Mr Balaji Ramchandra Joshi has been appointed to be Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Sasvad in the district of Poona vice Mr Ganesh Sadashiv Apte, transferred.

Azam Hazarimal Balchand, Acting Mukhtiarkar of Taluka Labdarya in the district of Shikarpur, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Shikarpur.

The appointment of Mr. Amrit Shripat Nagpurkar as a Conciliator for the Khed Taluka of the Poona District, made in Government Notification No. 4516 dated the 4th August last, is hereby cancelled at his own request.

Mr. Keshav Narayen Paradkar, Village Registrar of Chakan and Mahalunge, is appointed to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879 in the Khed Taluka of the Poona District vice Mr. Amrit Shirpat Nagpurkar, resigned.

Mr. Amrit Shripat Nagpurkar, residing at Poona, is appointed to be an additional Conciliator under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879 in the Havali Taluka of the Poona District with effect from the 10th August 1887 and for the period ending 31st July 1888.

Rao Bahadurs Ramchandra Dinkar Paranjape and Gopal Viyak Bhanap respectively delivered over and assumed charge of the first class Subordinate Judge's Court in the Kanara District on the 16th instant before office hours.

Messrs R. Courtenay and Shripad Babaji Thakur respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri on the 22nd July 1887, after office hours.

Azam Narsinha Venkatesh has been appointed, at Karwar with effect from the 22nd ultimo, to be sub *pro tem.* Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Shirpur in the dirtrict of Khandesh, vice Azam Gopal Jivaji, transferred.

The Governor in Council is pleased to invest Khan Bahadur Manekji Nasarwanji Nanavati, First Class Subordinate Judge of Poona, with power to hear appeals from such decrees and orders of Subordinate Courts as may be referred to him by the District Judge of Poona.

Rao Saheb Raghunath Wasudev Dasputre, Mamlatdar of Taluka Nandgaon in the district of Nasik, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the First Class in that district.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Clerks of Subordinate Judges' Courts in the Hyderabad District:—

Mr. Nembhraj Maluksing to be Clerk of the Subordinate Civil Court at Hyderabad vice Mr. Jeramdas Bhojraj.

Mr. Parmanand Nihalchand to be Clerk of the Subordinate Civil Court of Naushahro vice Mr. Nembhraj Maluksing.

Rao Saheb Raghavendra Ramchandra delivered over charge of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Muddebihal in the district of Sholapur-Bijapur, on the 25th ultimo, before office hours.

Azam Keshav Govind Mali, B.A., acting Head Karkun of Taluka Bhusaval in the district of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the Third Class in the district of Khandesh.

Revenue Department.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G Carmichael, C S, to do duty as Assitant Collector, Kaira.

Mr Sorabji Padamji, C S, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from such date in the beginning of August 1887 as he may avail himself of it.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A. Keyser, C S, to act as Collector and Magistrate of the district of Poona, District Registrar, Poona, and to be member and President of the Local Board established for the Poona District till further orders.

Sayed Nur-ud-din Khan, CS, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

General Department.

The privilege leave for one month and eleven days granted, under a Notification, No. 84, dated 11th June 1887, by the Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay, to Assistant-Surgeon Narayan Anant Dandekar, G.G.M.C., is commuted into leave on medical certificate for four months and eleven days with effect from 24th May 1887.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments with effect from the date on which the Honourable Mr J. R. Naylor, CS, assumed the office of temporary member of Council.

Mr W A East, CS, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for three months on sick certificate.

Mr J L Lushington, Assistant Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Revenue Survey, has been allowed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of three months' furlough.

Mr T. D. Mackenzie, C S to act as Chief Secretary to Government during the absence of the Honourable Mr. J B Richey, C S I, or till further orders, with charge of the Revenue, Financial, General and Separate Departments.

Mr W Lee-Warner, M A, C S, to act as Secretary to Government in the Political Secret, Judicial and Educational Departments during the absence of the Honourable Mr J B Richey, C S I or till further orders.

Surgeon W K Hatch, M B; M R C S; Surgeon Jamshedji Jijibhoy Hospital, Professor of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum Grant Medical College has been allowed by her Majesty's Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Surgeon W H Burke M D, is appointed to act as Resident Surgeon European General Hospital with effect from 10th June 1887, during the absence of Surgeon R J Baker B A, M B, or till further orders.

Public Works Department.

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr G McC Harrison to act as Executive Engineer, Shikarpur Canals, during the absence of Mr J G Single on privilege leave, or until further orders.

Mr D Rutherford, Executive Engineer, Sholapur, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer for Irrigation, Sholapur and Bijapur, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the departure of Mr W L S L Cameron on privilege leave, pending further orders.

Rao Saheb Himatlal Dhirajram, Assistant Engineer is appointed to act as Executve Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, during the absence of Mr C N Clifton, Executive Engineer, on privilege leave.

Mr R B Joyner, Executive Engineer, Second Grade is allowed furlough to Englad for two years from such date in August 1887 as he may avail himself of it.

Messrs E C Morrison and C G Dodgson respectively delivered over and received charge of the Forest Settlement Office, Khandesh, on the 6th instant, before office hours.

Major W G W Macbay, District Superintendent of Police, Khandesh, is granted thirty days' privilege leave of absence from the 4th proximo.

Mr. R. A. L. Moore, Assistant Collector, Eastern Division, Khandesh, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month from the 26th August 1887.

Mr. C. G. Dodgson, Forest Settlement Officer, Khandesh, is granted privilege leave of absence for twenty-five days from the 5th September 1887.

Surgeon A. Milne delivered over and Surgeon-Major R. Boustead, M.D., received charge of the Civil, Police and Jail Hospitals, Ahmednagar, on the 21st instant, in the afternoon.

Messrs. C. G. Dodgson and T. Walker respectively delivered over and received charge of the talukas comprising the Northern Division, Khandesh, on 6th instant, before office hours.

Mr. H. K. Disney, Deputy Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Survey, delivered over and Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Superintendent, Poona and Nasik and Southern Maratha Country Revenue Surveys, received charge of the office of the Deputy Superintendent, Southern Maratha Country Survey, on the 25th July 1887, in the afternoon.

Mr Ganesh Krishna Shahane, Sub-Assist Conservator of Forests, second grade, having returned from privilege leave, reported himself for duty to Divisional Forest Officer, Nasik, on the 6th July 1887, before office hours.

Messrs Laxumon Daji Joshi and Ganesh Krishna Shahane, Sub-Assist Conservators of Forests, second grade, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Assist Conservator of Forests, West Khandesh, on the 15th July 1887, before office hours.

Mr J H Clabby, Acting Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, reported himself for duty to the Divisional Forest Officer, North Thana, on the 21st July 1887, before office hours, and received charge of the office of the Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests, A Division, North Thana, from Mr Wilkins, on the 22nd July 1887, after office hours.

Messrs C Greatheed and R S F Fagan Deputy Conservators of Forests, Fourth Grade, respectively handed over and received charge of the West Khandesh Forest Division Office on the 23rd July 1887, before office hours.

## THE PROTESTANT BISHOPRIC AT JERUSALEM.

On July 2 a white book containing correspondence respecting the Protestant Bishopric at Jerusalem was issued. The correspondence dates from July 1882 down to January of the present year, and was initiated by the German Government, who, through Count Munster, intimated to Earl Granville in July 1882 the desire of the Emperor to cancel the agreement com to in 1841 between the two Governments respecting the bishopric. The Count pointed out that it was not only the necessity springing from its internal needs of freeing the largely increased German community from dependence on the Anglican sister Church, and giving it an independent organisation, but also the fact that the results of the existing agreement had but in a small measure fulfilled the views and expectations of his late Majesty the King of Prussia, which had determined his Imperial master to take that course. Earl Granville communincated the wish of the German Government to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and asked for the views of the trustees as regards the proposal. The matter having been considered, the Archbishop was enabled, in December 1886, to inform the Earl of Iddesleigh of the consent of the trustees to declare the agreement with the Russian Government terminated, and to liberate the Government from all obligations incurred thereby. His Grace concurred in the desire expressed in a letter from Count Hatzfeldt as to the future harmonious co-operation of the Churches and the continued common use of the churchyard; and he also concurred in the view that no payment beyond the 31st March 1885 is expected from the Garman Government. The decision was notitied to Baron von Pissen by the Earl of Iddesleigh in January of the present year, and with this the correspondence ends.

## A MIGHTY INSECT HUNTER.

American claims that Dr. Herman Strecker of Reading Pennsylvania, is the mightiest insect hunter in the world. He has just been created a doctor of philosophy by the Franklin and Marshall College of his native state. Dr. Strecker is of german parentage, but he himself is an American citizen. He has the largest collection of butterflies and moths in the world. It took him more than forty years to form, and he has spent nearly a lakh and a half of rupees on it; some of them costing as many as Rs, 300 each. A New York paper writes:—

There is no country, no climate no attitude, no solitude that has not been penetrated for the odd and beautiful specimens of butterflies here gathered. Some are as tiny as a mosquito and others as large as a half-fledged pigeon. The owl-moth of Brazil measures a foot across the wings. Where do they come from, these many different little creatures? When the second Ross expedition was made in search of a Nort-hwest Passage in 1827-29 a new species of Colias, afterwards called Boothii, was found in a few specimens, the only ones known to this day, one of which came later into possession of Strecker's collection. I is the only sample of the species in America. Three of the great *Papilio Antimachus*, from Equatorial Africa, can be seen here. Only about a dozen are known. Suites of the Golden Croesus and Lydius from Halmeheira the curious Parnassus batteries from 18,000 feet elevation in the Himalayas and other mountains; the enormous Cossus from Australia, which are eaten by the natives; the gorgeous Rhipheus flies from Madagascar, without a rival in matchless colors. Then come monster curiosities, half male and half female; those of one wing, partly of one sex and partly of another sex; albinos, hybrids, melanos and extra-winged and other freaks. Indians, Esquimaux, explorers, travellers and missionaries have all helped to this wonderful collection of butterflies. Among the curious specimens may be mentioned the "bee-month," so named from its exact resemblance to the bee or wasp. He is a very counterfeit of the honey-making insect. What a freak in the ill-mated Oiketicus pair! The female has no wings, no legs, never see light nor takes food. The winged gentleman goeth as he pleseth. Then look at the eccentric resemblance of the "anchor-moth." On the creamy buff-color a black anchor is marked, like a tattooed arm with the tar symbol. Here also is a resident of the Amazon River forests, known to the natives as "eighty-eights," because of the figures 88 marked on the silvery white ground of the under side of its hind wings. Then there is the curious moth from Sierra Leone, in West Africa, known as the "Argus moth." It is remarkable for the unparalleled length of the tails of the hind wings in the male Then there is the world-famed "dead-leaf butterfly." of China, India and the Pacific islands. When the wings are open it has a surface of grayish blue crossed by an orange band; but when closed, as the animal is at rest, the resemblance to a dead leaf is perfect. The day butterflies number 8, 000 species; the night flies are ten times as many.

To attempt a description of the bewildering effect as case after case is drawn out from its hiding and samples of the 70,000 specimens are displayed under the gaslight is simply futile.

The endless variety of their forms the gorgeousness of their harmonious dress have no equal among any living thing of the doman of nature.

What is pretty in emerald or sapphire, what is brilliant in diamond or ruby, what is rich in plume of bird or leaf of flower, what is glorious in rainbow or sunset—all can be found in this array of insect creation dazzling, glistening, gayly disporting under the flash of light.

The process of preserving them is also an art and a somewhat tedious task. They are sent from distant entomologists in labelled paper wraps, secured in boxes. They are in no shape; they must be put into a wooden press of particular design, must be poised on pins and rendered pliable in a moist sand jar and then be arranged with mathematical precision in their respective cases. Exchanges are made by the lepidopterists the world over, which go the rounds, and specimens of insects are given and taken as the collections may lack kinds. Cocoons even are received from distant land, and are nursed into life a year afterwards.

Reference should be made to the scientific works published by Herman Strecker. In 1872 he began his "Lepidoptera, Indigenous and Exotic," with life-size illustrations of unknown species of butterflies in North America. That book has gone into other editions and has reached subscribers in every part of the globe. His "Butterflies and Moths of North America" is an indispensable contribution to science and a delight to all scientific students of Europe. It clearly places Mr. Strecker at the head of the lepidopterists in the New World, and makes him an unquestionable authority the world over.

## THE SEAFORTH OLD COLOURS.

At Dingwall on Wednesday a holiday was observed when the interesting ceremony of presenting the old colours of the Seaforth Highlanders to the town took place. The party conveying the colours arrived by the mail train. Amongst the officers were Colonel Stockwell, Major Barstow. Leiutenant-Colonel Murray, Adjutant Egerton, and Leiutenants Warrand and Lang. The Dingwall and Brahan Volunteer companies also turned out, and the music was supplied by the band of the Dingwall Company. A procession was formed at the railway station, and proceeded to the Burgh Court House, in front of which the ceremony took place. The spectacle was witnessed by an immense concourse of people, amongst whom there was great enthusiasm. Major Barstow, in presenting Provost Ross with the colours, said that they have been carried by the regiment through many memorable and excisting scenes. He gave a short recital of their history, and concluded—We now confide the colours the care of the municipality of our own country town, being assured that no more fitting resting place could be chosen, and in the sure and certain knowledge that they will be cherished for the sake of the country regiment which has served its Queen and country nobly and faithfully in every quarter of globe. (Loud and continued cheering.) Provost Ross made a phity reply, saying they as civilians had good reason to be proud of those who had rallied round these old colours. The men of the brave 72d had proved that the Seaforth of the present day were no unworthy successors to those gallent clansmen who first followed the Earl from their netive glens. A banquet was afterwards held in the National Hotel.

## MADRAS.

Weather Report.—The following is the official summary of the reports on the weather and crops in the, North-West Provinces and Oudh for the week ended the 27th of July:—Rain has fallen in most districts, but has been partially distributed and more is needed in Benares, Gorakhpur, and Moradabad. *Kharif* sowings nearly completed, but rice planting delayed in Moradabad and Bareilly *Rabi* ploughing has commenced in Saharanpur. Supplies are sufficient and prices generally steady. Some cholera continues in most districts. The general health is good.

A Canon for the see of Macao.—The Archbishop of Goa has been pleased to appoint a Canon for the see of Macao in the person of the Rev. Father B. Falleiro late Prior of the St Thome Cathedral. The rev. gentleman who is expected to proceed to Macao about the middle of next month, to take up his appointment, is a distinguished member of the Padroadist party and one who evinced a lively interest in the management of the affairs of the Mylapore Mission entrusted to him during his priorship. Having in 1883 assumed charge of the chaplaincy of St. John's from the Rev. Father Dos Reas who was called to Goa on other duty he administered to the spiritual wants of his congregation with a degree of earnestness truly characteristic of a zealous missionary. He was much esteemed by his parishioners and his name will be ever remembered in connection with the opening of a class for the religious training of youths to which in spite of his onerous duties as Vicar he devoted a considerable portion of his time. The appointment cannot but be hailed by his numerous friends in Madras.—*Mail.*

The Deepening of Tuticorin Harbour.—A Memorial, signed by certain merchants and others of Tuticorin, was recently forwarded to Government, in which, amongst others things, Government were requested to widen the pier at Tuticorin, and to cut through the large spit of sand opposite the Sub-Collector's bungalow—as a means of deepening the water in the harbour. Government have sanctioned the widening of the inner portion of the pier to double its present breadth, but consider it inexpedient to interfere in any way with the spit of sand referred to in the memorial. As regards this second proposal, Mr. G. A. Phipps, Port Officer, Tuticorin, in expressing his views on the subject to Government, wrote as follows.—"The spit has existed probably for the last 100 years or more, as it was shown on a plan of the harbour made by the late Mr. J. J. Franklin, R. N., 45 years ago, In some seasons it has decreased in size, and then again increased. In the year 1871, sand was required to fill up the space inside the sea wall, which was then being constructed, and it was taken from this spit, which was by this lowered considerably, but not below high-water mark. Since this was done the sand has once more accumulated, and now some bushes have taken root. I am of opinion that this sand bank is of much use, as it forms a natural breakwater; removed, it would let the north-east swell in during that monsoon. You are aware how shallow the water is on the north side over a sandy bottom, while on the harbour side it is deeper over mud. As to the utility of making a cutting through the spit I am quite sure it would be of no use, and probably do some harm (at times a small channel has been cut by the action of the current and after a few months again closed of itself); that it would tend to deepen the harbour is impossible, as all the sand comes from the north, and is only kept from washing more into the harbour by the spit which the petitioners now desire to see removed."—*Times.*

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

| | Byculla. In. | cts. | Fort. In. | cts. | Esplanade. In. | cts. | Colaba In. | cts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Previously registered. | 59 | 64 | 59 | 44 | 56 | 21 | 56 | 9 |
| Aug. 3, Wednesday... | 1 | 23 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 7 |
| „ 4, Tuesday ...... | 0 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 25 | ... | ... |
| Total... | 61 | 2 | 60 | 81 | 57 | 24 | 57 | 16 |
| Total corresponding date of last year... | 77 | 10 | 82 | 87 | 78 | 68 | 80 | 46 |

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of 33, Thioga-don-road, London.

## MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS AMERICAN ADMIRERS.

On Saturday afternoon July 9th a garden party was held at Mr. Gladstone's residence, Dollis Hill, and was attended by a deputation from New York, who asked the right hon. gentleman's acceptance of a silver trophy on behalf of a number of American subscribers, as a mark of their appreciation of his action with reference to Ireland. The trophy is in the form of a casket 22 inches square base, and three feet in height. It weighs a thousand ounces. It is of solid silver, and is surmounted by a bust of Mr. Gladstone, around the shoulders of which hangs a wreath of shamrock leaves. On one side is a graceful female figure wearing a star-spangled robe, holding in one hand an Irish harp, and resting the other hand upon the pedestal of the bust, at which she gazes in admiration. Each side of the trophy is elaborately ornamented with shamrock leaves, stars, and Gallic designs, in which the letter G is conspicuous. On the front is a representation of Mr. Gladstone's coat of arms, and below this a reference to the right hon. gentleman's University career. On one side is a head bas-relief of Homer, and on another a head of Demosthenes; while at the back is an embossed representation of the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock combined.

Mr Pulitzer, in making the presentation, said 10, 689 people of the first city of America asked the first citizen of England to accept this gift as the offering of their sincerest sympathy, as a token of their personal admiration, and as a tribute to his great public services in the cause of civil and religious freedom. The testimonial was tendered in the spirit of peace, not by the enemies, but by the friends of England's best interests.

### ENGLISH JEALOUSY OF AMERICAN INTERFERENCE.

Mr Gladstone, in the course of his reply, said—"On this side of the water, there is hardly a greater consolation than the unvarying—I believe I may say without much error the unanimous—support that we have received from America in the present struggle. (Hear, hear.) But, gentlemen, there are a portion of my countrymen who, in the false position in which they have unfortunately placed themselves, do at the present moment express a certain jealousy af American interference in English affairs, and upon that jealousy I must comment. Am I to consider that interference of one nation by the expression of opinion on the affairs of another is a thing unjustifiable and intolerable? If it is, the weight of that sentence will fall so heavy upon none as upon England and the English people, because we have been interfering in everybody's concerns all over the world. We have been instructing all the nations of Europe what they ought to do, and how they ought to conduct their affairs. We were not their kin. Not only that, but I think upon the whole, that the general sense—the prevailing sense—among men is that by that freedom—perhaps I should say that licence—we have done some good to mankind. It is a great deal too late, under these circumstances, to object to the conduct of Americans when they venture to advise us upon the Irish question. It would be unnatural if they did not do it; it would be monstrous if they did not do it; and after what you have seen, and after what you have done, the first feelings of humanity require it at your hands.

### CIRCUMSTANCES ALTER CASES.

We have for a long time—the world should know it—we have been the recipients of your alms: and this great, ancient, and wealthy country has not been ashamed—not at all ashamed—most of us, perhaps not any of us—to partake of the growing wealth of America. We have received your alms to lighten the charges of famines in Ireland, which it was our business, if possible, to have prevented—our business, when they arrived, to bear the cost of them. We have received your alms not for that alone, but for the removal from Ireland, to what is for the people a happier land, of a large portion of the population, whom the present Prime Minister of England has recently designated as a burdensome engagement upon the soil. But there are no classes among us sir, who have recived your alms so largely and so freely as the land-lords of Ireland; because by American alms—by the unsparing contributions of the young men and young women who had crossed the ocean to find subsistence in America—their parents, who were detained, by poverty and inability at home, have been enabled, to the extent of millions and millions, to pay rents that it would otherwise have been impossible for them to discharge. As long, gentlemen, as your operations and your remittances were confined to these purposes, I heard nobody complain. But now we have reached another period, when the sympathy of America takes another form. America is believed to have administered to the wants of Ireland for the purpose of asserting her constitutional right in a constitutional manner, and to have ministered pecuniary means, the necessity for which is absolutely inseparable from every public operation and public struggle, in whatever form. And having done that, there is surprise, there is regret, there is indignation, there is sorrow, there is an assertion of a foreign conspiracy. "Give us your money for your land-lord, give us your money to take away emigrants that we want to get rid of, give us your money to bear the charges of famine which we should have provided against. We will make no complaint; but assist our fellow-subjects in fighting the battle of liberty in forms known to our law and constitution, and immediately we shall begin indignantly to expostulate with you, and complain to the world about your interference with British institutions."

### CONSOLATION FROM PROPHECY.

Sir, I am very sorry you should come over here to witness a scene that is not all in consonance with the general course of our traditions. I could have wished that, in this glorious season, and when the earth is teeming with the rich promise of the harvest, I could have wished that you had come amongst us to find a political spectacle such as, within almost every year of the last fifty years, you would happily have found. You have come amongst us at a period of retroaction and retrogression. Gentlemen, there is one consolation—and I will only say one word upon that subject—the consolation which we are inclined to derive from prophecy, and we still derive it from prophecy. But we find that some indications of fact are appearing in the same direction You will hardly expect me to trouble you with figures on this occasion; but our general proposition is that these things cannot last. It is impossible that the love of liberty in this country—I won't say it is impossible—but in the House of Commons it should be at a heavy discount, for, unfortunately, that is a fact which we have already realised in its fullest bitterness—but it is impossible that that love of liberty should recede among the people; and in my opinion, the people, as represented by the present Parliament are a deceived and a deluded people. Our allegation is that, at the election, the very men who have voted this Coercion Bill, held language different from that which they are now holding. Our allegation is that the majority of those who compose the House of Commons came to that House, not to adopt, but to oppose coercion.

### CALCULATIONS FROM SPALDING AND PADDINGTON.

We have some indications in the casual elections—what we call bye elections—we have some indications which, should the instances be multiplied will in time amount to proof that we are justified in that allegation You may have heard, during the last few days, of the two latest elections that have taken place—one for the rural district of Spalding, and the other for the Metropolitan district hard by, called the district of North Paddington. In each of those elections there is a change within 12 months of at least 12 per cent. of the constituency who have left our opponents and have gone over to ourselves. Now, it is a curious thing, a curious calculation—and it is founded upon an assumption, and that assumption is not proved—and it may be that it won't be proved—for who knows the future—but what can be said is this, that, if the facts in the constituencies at large should prove to be only as favourable as they have proved in the constituencies of Spalding and North Paddington, well then, gentlemen, upon an election to-morrow, the present balance of parties would be entirely reversed. (Cheers.) All the Tories and all the Dissentient Liberals put together would be in the same kind of minority in which we, the opponents of coercion, now are; and this miserable bill, if it has passed into law, would in three months more have disappeared from the statute book.

### A GLADSTONIAN MAJORITY OF 80,000 VOTES.

I will give you exactly the figures, they are so very short and clear. The majority in 1886 polled 1,416,000 votes, and the minority polled 1,336,000 votes. That is in the three kingdoms. The majority enjoyed by the party now in power—what is called, in bitter mockery it appears to me, a Unionist majority, because they are the destroyers of all Union between England and Ireland, while they think they are its supporters—that majority was created by a superiority of 80,000 votes at the poll. Now I have told you that 12 per cent. is the change represented by the last two elections; and, if that change should prove to be general in the country, you will see the result. We have to take our 1,336,000 voters, and add to that 12 per cent.—that is, 162,000. That converts us into 1,498,000 voters; but the other people, who have the present majority, were only 1,416,000 at the election last year. So that instead of their having a majority of 80,000 over us, we should have a majority of 80,000 over them. I do not know, gentlemen, what will happen—whether that will be precisely realised or not. It may be more. It may be less. But it is a rational observation to make, after what has happened in these two constituencies—exceedingly different, indeed, in their character.

### TRIUMPH INEVITABLE.

Whether events shall run in that precise channel, or whether they shall not, you know what this country is. You know that there is profound love of liberty in the country. You know that that love of liberty is at deadly odds with the spirit now prevailing. The two cannot subsist together. We must fight it out among ourselves, as we have fought these things out before; and every struggle manfully engaged in has had but one ending. The essence of things is not changed. The basis of the British nature is not changed. The flame in the lamp of liberty is an undying flame; and, whether it be to-day, or whether it be to-morrow—be it this year, or be it the next—you, gentlemen, and your great country and cause, which you are assisting with your sympathy, and, I believe also, as I have said, with some portion of your alms for the assistance of the people of Ireland—that cause is on its way to a triumph—at which mankind at large, and British mankind, most of all, will have reason to rejoice. (Cheers.)

## THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN WEST MINSTER.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accompanied by the Princess Margaret, opened a new children's ward in connection with the Westminster Hospital the other day. The Duke of Connaught thanked the Governors for having asked them to take part in that interesting ceremony. He did not think anything could have been devised which could have given the Queen greater pleasure than thus founding a children's ward in that part of the Metropolis. They all knew how great was her interest in and sympathy for all who were suffering, and it required no words of his to assure all present of the real and tender love she had for children (cheers). Both the Duchess and himself felt deeply the kindness of those connected with the administration of this Hospital in inviting their little daughter to take part in the ceremony, and it was specially pleasing to know that her first appearance in public was in connection with the Jubilee of her grandmother and in connection the children they saw around them (cheers). His Royal Highness added, "In the name of our Daughter, we declare St. Margaret's Ward open."

The little Princess was conducted to the cots, where she shook hands with and kissed the several occupants. One of the little girls, raising a doll in her hands, said very sweetly, "May it please your Royal Highnss, will you please accept this cot and doll from the children of Westminster Hospital?" The offering was accepted, and their Royal Highness were cordially thanked for their presence.

## RUSSIAN EXPLORERS IN CENTRAL ASIA.

RUSSIAN explorers have been busy in Central Asia during the past year. A report has been published by the *Russki Invalid*, and communicated by General Vanukof to the Royal Geographical Society, showing the work performed by Russian officers and members of the Corps of Military Topographers, in the direction of reconnoitring the roads from Turkistan towards the frontiers of India during 1886. Most of the surveying work done last year appears to have been intended to facilitate an advance through Karateghin to Kulab and thence to Badakshan and Chitral; and also to clear up what is still obscure regarding the routes from Samarkand and Iran towards Khulin (Tashkurgan) and Kabul. Of course the report as published, is little else than a collection of names; but, as a London correspondent remarks, it is easy enough to read between the lines. The following gives the main facts of the report communicated by General Vanukof:—

The most interesting survey seems to have been that carried out by M. Rudnef. He started from Samarkand on the 2nd of May 1886, and went by the Takhta Karacha Pass to Shahr-i-Sabz. From the latter place to Hissar there are three roads; and M. Rudnef, who was accompanied by M. Myshenkof, took the middle one, which runs past Yar-tiube Fort, Kalta Minar and Karakhaval to Derbend, through the famous ravine of the Iron Gate.

The monk Hyacinth wrote:—"There is a mountain known as the Iron Gate; on either side are lofty cliffs, and the colour of the rock is like iron. This answers the purpose of a frontier fortress to two kingdoms." The Buddhist pilgrim Hwan Thsang declared there was folding gate here, bound with iron, and hung with a multitude of bells. The shortest road, by way of Yako-bagh and Tash-kurghan, was reperted to be impassable at the time.

From Derband the two travellers went due south to Shirabad; from which place M. Rudnet proceeded alone, his companion returning to Samarkand. M. Rudnef seems to have marched eastward, through Kabadian and Kulab, to Baldjuan, whence he proceeded to the gold mines of Khawaling. The direct route from Khawaling to Gharm, the capital of Karateghin, runs past the fort of Childara and up the Shakh-ab; but M. Rudnef struck off westwards by a road forcing its way between precipitous cliffs 1,400 feet high. The path winds along cornices, supported on wooden props; a torrent rushing some hundreds of feet below from Gharm, M. Rudnef went to Kafirnihan (cave of the infidels), whence there is a road to Ura-tiube in Russian Turkistan.

Some few years ago Sir Henry Rawlinson pointed out that the route across the mountains from Iskandar Kul to Hissar was the proper high road from Samarkand to the Upper Oxus: if that route were not followed, the traveller would have to make a wide circuit to the westward, increasing the distance from 200 to nearly 400 miles. It had consequently, he said, been a great object to find a practical way across the hills. Now, an easy route from Ura-tiube to Kafirnihan is virtually the same as the possible route from Alexander's Lake to Hissar; and here we can see the significance of M. Rudnef's statement. A road from Kafirnihan, he tells us, run northwards to Ura-tiube; passing over the Hissar, Zarafshan and Turkistan ranges, and crossing the rivers *en route* by means of swinging bridges. This, he says, is the only tolerable road there is for pack animals, and may be accomplished in five days; though the Beg of Hissar declared he could do it in three days, if he were made to run.

From Khateghin southwards, says M. Rudnef, it is three days' journey to the Oxus. From Kafirnihan he went to Karshi, *via* Sarajui, and up the difficult Sang-Gardak defile. He and his Cossack escort suffered terribly from constant fever. He states that four-fifths of the population between Karshi and Chirachi have died of fever during the last three years.

Another surveyor, M. Glagolef, surveyed the course of the Surkhan or Tufalan River, which falls into the Oxus, about eight miles east of Patti Kissar. He marched down the left bank, from Karatagh, and then marched for some distance up the Panj; afterwards crossing from Killa Khumb to Gharm, the place already mentioned as the capital of Karateghin.

M. Rudnef, the first surveyor named, was not the only Russian who visited Shirabad during the year. M. Schwariz, assistant Director of the Astronomical Observatory at Samarkand, was also there; but the report does not say how he reached the place, or what he did on arrival. Shirabad is one of the most populous towns in southern Bokhara, and is very near two important ferries over the Oxus.

We are told that M. Schwartz suffered terribly from Shirabad fever, and from the Oxus mosquitoes, but the rest is left to the imagination. After finishing what he had to do in the neighbourhood of Shirabad, he went northward to Baisun, and thence eastward to Kafirnihan and Baldjuan.

From Baldjuan he went to Gharm, by Childara and Tabi Dara. The route here followed the lofty and precipitous right bank of the Khilgan River along narrow cornices, some of which were so nearly washed away as to necessitate a detour by the crests of the mountains and through thick jungle. This is interesting as, according to Oshanin's report, the road was widened and improved by the Bokharian army in 1887. From Gharm, M. Schwartz went by the Bok-Bash and Kara Kazy Passes to Osh and Marghilan; returning thence to Tashkend, which he reached on the 30th of August last. The Bok-Bash was found to be 11,000 feet high, and the Kara Kazy 14,500 feet.

The above expeditions were sent by the Military Topographical Department; others were sent under the auspices of the Imperial Geographical Society. MM. J. V. Ignatief and A. N. Krasnef explored the western extremity of the Tien Shan Range, which separates the Russian province of Semiretchia from Chinese Turkistan. The Khan Tengri peak was discovered to be 24,000 feet high. M. Krasnef is a botanist, and found it necessary to cross into Chinese Turkistan by the Bedel Pass. He got as far as Tashkurghan—this is the third place of that name I have mentioned—and doubtless found much to interert him in the flora of the neighbourhood. The Bedel Pass is one of the best in this part of the Celestial Range.

Nearer Europe, M. Nikolai Nikolaievitch Beliafsky explored the Ust Urt plateau, and gives it as his opinion that the best route for a through railway from Russia to Central Asia would be from Samara on the Volga to Kungrad on the Oxus, and then up the "majestic" river to Kilif, whence aline should be made to Kabul.

*Holloway's Pills and Ointment.*—Soldiers and Sailors.—These well-known and easily used remedies are especially serviceable and convenient for those who, like soldiers and sailors, are exposed to great changes of climate, and the hardships inseparable from their calling. Many of the diseases engendered in the system from these and other untoward causes can be checked and controlled by attention at their onset; and in Holloway's remedies will be found a ready means of relief, without hindrance from duty. Many a man is invalided and rendered more or less a burden to himself and friends from neglect of the early symptoms of his complaint, which calamity might be averted by timely resort to the use of Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

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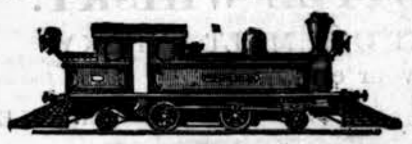

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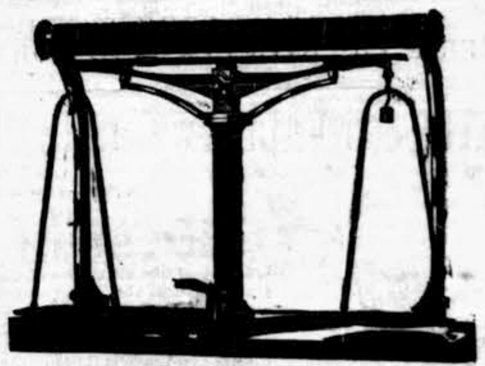

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Dispenses with the small weights, which give so much trouble, yet weighs with certainty to *One-thousandth of a grain* or *One ten-thousandth of a gramme*. The Balance is so well constructed that it may be used in the *Chemical Laboratory* and at the *Dispensing Counter alike.*
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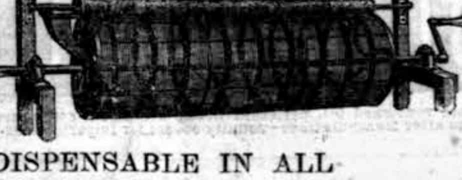

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WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

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The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.
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Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

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| 5 oz. | 22/ | 16/6 | 16/ |
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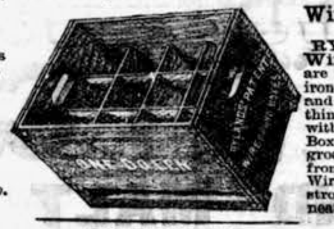

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ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF LIQUID AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT 900 UNITS OF HEAT.
ONE POUND IN WEIGHT OF ETHER WILL ABSTRACT ONLY 163 UNITS OF HEAT.
MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

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Eczema on Scalp.

## A POSITIVE CURE

*for every form of*

## SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASE

FROM

## PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

Scrofula on Neck.

DISFIGURING HUMORS, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching and Burning Skin and Scalp Tortures, and every species of Itching, Scaly, Pimply, Inherited, Scrofulous, and Syphilitic Diseases of the Blood, Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, and CUTICURA and CUTICURA SOAP, the great Skin Cures and Beautifiers, externally.

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CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, Diuretic, and Aperient, cleanses the Blood and Perspiration of all Impurities and Poisonous Elements, and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence it cures speedily, permanently, and economically.

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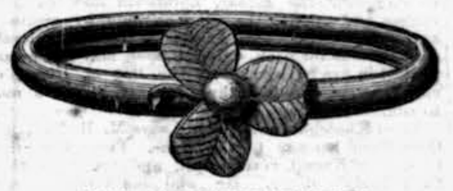

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